SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Extracts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 9th instant.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 28th May, stating, in reply to the request that he would provide latrines for the public, so as to permit of the Mody Bay foreshore being kept clean, that it is the duty of the Trustees under section 220 of the Municipal Act to do so, and calling upon the Trustees to erect the necessary latrines as is done by other large proprietors and employers of labour.—Resolution—It should again be pointed out to the Municipal Commissioner that the nuisance at Mody Bay is caused, not by the employés of the Trust, as would be inferred from his letter, but by the general public, and that wherever the Trust have employés, as, for instance, at Prince's Dock, they have supplied latrines. The principle in this case is the same as that at Apollo Bunder, where the property of the Trust is used by the public in the very same way, and there the Municipality have accepted the responsibility which the Trustees ask them to accept at Mody Bay.

Read memo. by the Chairman, dated 4th May, setting forth the Trustees various proposals which he shows have been made to Government with regard to the trooping facilities afforded to them at Sassoon Dock. He recommends as the best course to adopt that the Trustees inform Government that they are prepared to arrange for the trooping to continue at Sassoon Dock as at present, Government paying, as hitherto, for Carnac Bunder, plus Rs. 11,679 a year for the extra land and sheds occupied at Sassoon Dock. Any additions or improvements that the Trustees may agree to, to be carried out at the cost of Government, and this to include any dredging of the dock or basin beyond what would be required for trade purposes; the arrangement to be made for 5 years as an experiment. Trooping during monsoon to be done at Prince's Dock as at present. Read minutes of Trustees thereon. It was proposed by the Chairman that the third proposal made in his minute of 4th May, and which is embodied in the above preamble, be adopted. It was proposed as an amendment by the Hon'ble Mr. Graham, that Government be asked to purchase the Sassoon Dock at once. The amendment was first put and was lost. The original proposition was thereafter carried.

Read memo. from Government, dated 14th March, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Quarter-General, requesting certain works and improvements be carried out at the Dock for the convenience of the troops. Read memo. by the Executive Engineer, dated 21st May, furnishing the following estimate :—

	Rs.
5,000 brass dr[illegible]ing..	5,025
1 permanent landing slopes	10,600
Passage shed to be divided into 3 compartments, with 3 doors, and existing platform, and making [illegible] luggage room	1,740
Range of latrines containing 12 seats and urinals..	1,340
Kitchen for the Carnac Bunder and erecting at Sassoon Dock	700
Sundries trough-shed, paving lavatories, drains, &c.	2,280
Constructing an upper storey at south end of troop-shed	7,100
Hanging gas fittings from Carnac Bunder and Sassoon Dock large providing 7 new lights	1,740
Contingencies	3,851
	Rs. 36,806

Read minutes of members of Land Committee.—Resolution.—the Resident Engineer's estimate should be forwarded to Government with a request to know if the Trustees are prepared to carry out the works charging Government the actual cost, should the arrangement proposed by the Chairman for the use of the troops proposed in Resolution No. 322 be accepted. Government should also be informed that they may, at the conclusion of the arrangement, remove any buildings that may have been erected at Sassoon Dock at their expense, but that their having paid for making the slopes will carry no right to the use of the same, or to the exemption of cooliers' passes.

Resumed consideration of letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 14th April, submitting an offer by Dewjee Rowjee Pursee for the site of a Hindoo shrine at the entrance to Arthur Bunder.

Read minutes of Trustees, to whom papers have been referred for consideration.—The offer should be refused.

Read letters from the Resident Engineer, dated 14th and 18th May, forwarding a plan showing the Trustees' land at Chowpatty and the equivalent on the opposite side of the road, measuring 5,000 square yards, which he recommends should be asked for it. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Resolution.—The Collector of Bombay should be informed that the Trustees consider that they have a valid claim to all the area at Chowpatty between Queen's Road and the sea, that having been vested in them by Act I. of 1873. That the area now in question is greater than was stated in the 1873 Act, owing to the fact that the action of the tide has altered the foreshore line, but it does not vest in Government the intervening space between the old boundary of the 9·268 acres, which the land measured in 1873, and the present line of mean high water. The Trustees are not aware of the reasons for the present application, but, in case of the present area, prepared to accept 1,088 square yards land on the north side of Queen's Road, as shown on the Resident Engineer's plan, in lieu of the land given up on the Back Bay side of the road for a foot-path.

Read letter from H. Cleveland, Esquire, dated 27th May, referring to the Trustees' refusal to obtain the necessary sanads to file a suit against the occupiers of the land at Mazagon, on which a mujdi stands in order to recover possession. He also states what encroachments properties have been acquired by Government for the Trust, and suggests that they be now vested in the Trustees under Section 5 of the Act.—Resolution.—The Solicitor's opinion should be acted upon.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 23rd May, forwarding the report of a committee of enquiry, as to the circumstances affecting the loss of an anchor by a cargo boat on 12th instant. He states that the accident was caused by the heavy weather which was then raging, the steamer Calcutta and that the pilot in charge of the latter vessel is not to blame. He states that the native craft dragged her anchor, and has lost 4 fathoms of chain. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee.—Resolution.—The Port Officer should be informed that the Committee concur in his proposal, as the loss of his anchor was caused by his own neglect.

Read Government Resolution No. 260, dated 18th May, directing the Trustees to obtain a commission on the cost of repairs to a pilot schooner in Government Dockyard. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee.—Resolution.—A further representation should be made to Government. It should be intimated that the Trustees accept the principle laid down in Government Resolution No. 1,030, so far as the Trustees' Dock is concerned, but that they do not admit the right of Government to increase their commission charges and accept work at their Dockyard without applying the Trustees of the fact that rates have been increased.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 25th May, enquiring whether vessels which have come to the Dock to take in export cargo may be allowed to discharge overside free of charge 1-8th of their import cost cargo. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.—Resolution.—The concession referred to by the Dock Superintendent should not be made.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 4th June, forwarding an application by Heerjee Hunsraj for a lease for 30 years of 1,608 square yards land on Elphinstone Land, measuring 67 feet by 24 feet, at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years and Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. He states that this application is for the same ground formerly of 1,072 square yards at the same place which was granted by Trustees' Resolution No. 226 of 23rd May. Resolution—The lease may be granted.

Read letters from Hunsraj Jewram, dated 30th May and 8th June, the former offering Rs. 1,750 and the latter Rs. 2,000 for the lease of the site belonging to the Trustees at Mandvi Bridge, on condition that a lease of the site be granted for 50 years at a rent of rupee 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years and rupee 1½ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 4th June, submitting an offer by Nowrojee Sorabjee of Rs. 1,320 for the building, and also asking for a lease of the site. He recommends that as there is competition for the site, it with the building be put up to auction. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Resolution.—The offers should be refused.

Resumed consideration of letter from the Port Officer, dated 2nd April, regarding the necessity for legislative provision being made for the examination of native tindals regarding the lights to be shown by vessels at night. Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 25th May, also memo. dated 2nd June, with its accompaniments. The Chairman proposed that Government be informed that the Trustees consider such measures as those proposed by the Port Officer to be necessary. It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Kittredge that it be resolved that the Trustees are not at present prepared to recommend legislation to attain the object in view. On the amendment being put it was carried by a majority, and the Chairman's motion was lost. As the amendment being put as a substantive motion it was also lost.

Read letter from Messrs. Edward Bates and Co., dated 8th June, enquiring whether the Trustees will make any reduction in their rates for salt taken in overside in Prince's Dock. Resolution.—Consideration postponed.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Pilotage statement for the week ending 7th June:—

32	vessels piloted into harbour.	
32	" out of "	
16	" transported.	
16	" attended to.	

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock for the week ending 6th June:—

12	square-rigged vessels entered.	
12	" " " left.	
16	" " remaining in dock.	
16	native craft entered.	
1	" " left.	
1	" " remaining in dock.	

BENGAL.

THE SEEBPORE COLLEGE.

We are glad to observe that the expelled students of the Seebpore Engineering College have made an unconditional surrender to Government. They have submitted the following letter of apology :—Sir,—We, the undersigned students, late of the Government Engineering College, Seebpore, most respectfully beg leave to withdraw our names, which we hereby do from our joint memorial, dated the 25th April, 1881. We beg leave to express our sincere regret that in submitting the joint memorial we unconsciously acted in breach of a Government rule. The error of judgment which marked our conduct in this respect was, we humbly beg to assure you, solely due to our ignorance of the rule, and not to any want of respect on our part for the authorities placed over us. We therefore most respectfully pray that you will be so good as to permit us to rejoin the College and to restore us to the position we occupied in the College. For our part we most respectfully and sincerely beg to assure you that should you be pleased to comply with our prayer, we shall render due obedience to the authorities and act in conformity with the rules of the Institution. This letter is signed by 58 students, eight have already resigned and have been re-admitted, and 9 are absent. We hope the Government will now issue a general amnesty and order the restoration of the students to their former position and privileges. The Government certainly possesses the giant's strength, but we cannot believe that it will use it as a giant.—*Hindoo Patriot.*

MADRAS.

Deaths in Madras.—From the 4th to the 10th instant, 8 Europeans, 12 East Indians, 10 Native Christians, 260 Hindoos, and 36 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 321 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 272. The deaths are thus classified ; 31 from small-pox, 5 from measles, 89 from fever, 18 from dysentery, 14 from diarrhœa, and 164 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was as the rate of 41·9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·7 per 1,000 per annum.

THE STATE OF IRELAND AND LAND LEGISLATION.

(*Daily News*, May 24.)

The state of Ireland occupied some of the attention of both Houses of Parliament yesterday, and will engage the attention of the House of Commons during probably the whole of the morning sitting to-day. Yesterday Lord Landsdowne, in the House of Lords, complained of the inefficiency of the system of trial by jury in Ireland, and moved for a Committee to inquire into the whole subject. About the same time, in the House of Commons, some questions were put to Mr. Forster with regard to the circular issued by the Irish police authorities which we published yesterday. Indeed, the present state of things in Ireland is serious enough to account for any amount of attention and any degree of anxiety on the part of the Legislature and the public. It would be hardly correct any longer to describe Ireland as merely within a measurable distance of civil war. Something like a state of agrarian warfare, at least, is actually prevailing in many parts of the country already. Great mobs or masses of men, more or less armed, resist the police and the military in the execution of the ill-omened law of eviction. As yet there has not been much bloodshed, but the danger becomes more imminent every day. These increasing collisions cannot go on without serious disturbance. Not Ireland alone is perilously affected by the present condition of things. The system of government in England also seems as if it were likely to come in for discredit, if not even damage. The one fact that now must be evident to everybody is that the coercive measures have not succeeded in their object. We are not going to condemn the Government for having attempted coercion. They no doubt believed that no other course was open to them, and the Liberal party in the House of Commons and in the country felt, as we did, that there was no appeal from their judgment. They had to attain a certain end, and they could not be denied the use of means which they declared to be essential. They believed that while there was any chance of coercion restoring order in Ireland they were bound to make trial of its operation. They believed they could not refrain from coercion, and it is possible that under the circumstances there was no other course open to them. But whether that be so or not, it is very clear that coercion has not succeeded in restoring order. The state of Ireland is now very much more disturbed than it was before coercion was put in force. Far more frequent and more serious collisions take place between the police, the military, and the people than were known of before the experiment in coercion was made. The Government seem now unable to do anything without some sort of coercive measure. Every day in Ireland the application of the principle of coercion seems only to increase the demand for coercion.

The Government yesterday acceded to Lord Lansdowne's appeal for an inquiry into the working of the jury system in Ireland. But the Committee of inquiry will find out nothing that was not known before. Every one who knows anything of the history of this country as well as of Ireland must know very well that the failure of a jury system to procure convictions in political cases is a common and an almost unavoidable contingency at any time of political disturbance. The crimes which are now constantly being reported to Ireland are crimes which they are marked by the features of ordinary ruffianism they are connected with social and agrarian disputes and a war of classes which give them the semblance of a political character in the eyes of the Irish people. Very often the Irish people's sympathies go with a certain class of offenders or offences, it is practically impossible to secure that the jury system shall be always efficient. The same sort of sentiment which procured the acquittal of Bernard, Joe Feuchman put on trial in this country after Orsini's attempt on the Emperor Napoleon's life, procures the acquittal of political prisoners in Ireland, or of prisoners whose offence might, even in an indirect way, be said to be, or made out to be, political. We must take that as one of the ordinary conditions of a disturbed time. It is of little use denouncing it or grumbling at it, and it would be absurd indeed to abandon the jury system in Ireland because—country's sake because of it. What seems to us, perhaps, the most serious fact at present is the manner in which we are already becoming familiarized with the use of a coercion policy. Ireland now is governed altogether by unconstitutional and arbitrary systems, and the use of this system does not seem to produce any good effect whatever. It is meanwhile discrediting our principles of national Government. As the sun is said to increase the unwholesomeness of sleeping draughts, so it would unfortunately seem that the employment of coercion increases the necessity for the employment of coercion. Mr. Forster has to-day to enter into the vindication of the whole system of his policy in Ireland. It is needless to say that for us his intentions and his objects need no vindication. But the country will be glad to hear what hope he has of being able to restore order in Ireland without any more coercion than which are placed at his disposal. The one and only possible excuse for the application of coercive measures must be its success in bringing about the object at which it was directed.

We shall have many remarks to comment on the document issued from the Irish Constabulary Office in Dublin Castle. Mr. Forster told the House of Commons yesterday that he had given his full approval to it, and that it was issued with his knowledge and the approval of the Executive Government and of himself. He is prepared to sustain and defend it, and we are ready to believe that there must be a good deal more to be said for it than would appear on the first glance. We have so much confidence in Mr. Forster's intentions and intelligence that when he says he is prepared to defend this document we are quite willing to believe that there must be something substantial to be said in defence of it. But the document itself is authentic. It speaks for itself to a certain extent. It is open to every one to form an opinion, as to the propriety of issuing it. It certainly does not appear to us to be the sort of document ought to have been issued to a body of persons having such responsible duties imposed on them as the inspectors and sub-inspectors of police in Ireland. Read without the benefit of any explanation Mr. Forster may have to give, it would suggest that the Government were not very confident in the earnestness and the zeal, not to say the loyalty, of the police force, and believed that the constabulary required instigation of a somewhat contemptuous kind to induce them to discharge their duty. It is open to the suspicion, at least on the part of hostile critics, that it was designed to urge on the police to make as many arrests and suspect as many persons as they can. This is not the spirit in which we should like to read the circular, but we may say that if we do not read it in this spirit, it is because we cannot believe that Mr. Forster would have for one moment consented to allow any circular which such a purpose to be issued. Its publication at the present moment is assuredly an untoward event, and one that the enemies of the Government at both extremes of politics will be only too ready to make use of. The Irish members and many of the extreme Tory members will be only too glad to fall into another casual alliance for the purpose of assailing the Government with regard to this somewhat unfortunate circular. No one can deny that the position in which the Government found things when they took office was one of immense difficulty in Ireland. Remedial Legislation could not be prepared in a moment, and in the meantime some attempt had to be made to restore order. We admit all this, and indeed not only every friend of the Government, but every honourable enemy of the Government, ought to admit it as well. But while we make every allowance for the difficulty of the position in which her Majesty's Ministers are placed, it is none the less certain that the attempt to govern by coercive measures is one that must always be dangerous, if not detrimental, to the political strength of those who use it, and even to the political virtue of the Constitutional system which their general policy represents. As the slave-holding system was injurious to the masters as well as the slaves, so the coercive system brings with it damage to those who coerce as well as to those who are coerced. Nothing can be more grave, looked at from any point of view, than the state of things in Ireland, and in all those political relationships which are affected by Irish affairs. Desperate diseases of course require desperate remedies, and excuse them, but then to be excused the remedies must succeed. We trust that Mr. Forster may be able to show to-day that the prospect is brighter than it appears to be.

SECOND READING OF THE IRISH LAND BILL.

ANALYSIS OF THE DIVISION.

In the minority on the vote upon Lord Elcho's amendment to the second reading of the Irish Land Bill were the following members of the late Conservative Administration :—Sir M. Hicks-Beach, the Right Hon, G, Cavendish Bentinck, the Hon. Robert Bourke, Mr. Donald Cameron, Lord Eustace Cecil, Sir R. A. Cross, Sir W. Hart Dyke, the Right Hon. Edward Gibson, Sir Hardinge Giffard, Sir John Holker, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, Sir Massey Lopes, Lord John Manners, the Right Hon. Gerald Noel, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir M. W. Ridley, Viscount Sandon, the Right Hon. G. Sclater-Booth, Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the Hon. Edward Stanhope, the Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, Mr. J. G. Talbot, the Right Hon. Colonel Taylor, Lord Henry Thynne, and Mr. Rowland Winn.

In the division 332 members, including tellers, took part, 16 more than were present at the division last July on the second reading of the Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) Bill, when 295 voted in favour of the Government, and 217 against, but 12 less than on the third reading of that Bill when the Government supporters numbered 303, and the Opposition 287. The majority yesterday included 312 Liberals, 26 Home Rulers, and 14 Conservatives, these being Lord Arthur Hill and Messrs. Archdale, Beresford, Chaine, Close, Ewart, Greer, Lewis, Macartney, Macnaghten, Mulholland Thomson, and Sir R. Wallace, all of them representing Irish constituences, and Sir Boldwyn Leighton, an English county member. On the third reading of the Compensation Bill last year, not a single Conservative supported the Government, and every one of the above mentioned fourteen recorded their votes with the Opposition. But of the seventeen Liberals who voted against their party in that division, twelve, namely, Lord Moreton, Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Sir J. Ramsden, and Messrs. Dundas, H. W. Fitzwilliam, Albert Grey, Guest, Kingscote, Lambton, Portman, C. Seely, sen., and C. R. M. Talbot, voted with the Government, and the remaining five, namely, the Marquis of Stafford, Sir N. de Rothschild, Sir J. G. Sinclair, Sir E. Watkin, and the Hon. C. Fitzwilliam were again absent. Sir John Ennis, who was returned as Liberal but who has voted with the Opposition upon two council divisions this session, was again in the Conservative lobby. Of the 103 Irish members, eight opposed the Bill, namely, Sir John Ennis (Liberal) Viscount Cole, and Messrs. Fitzpatrick Gibson, I. T. Hamilton, Plunket, Taylor, and Tottenham (Conservatives), while fifteen Irish Liberals joined 18 Irish Conservatives and 26 Home Rulers in supporting it. Of the 41 Irish members thus unaccounted for the following 37 were Home Rulers :—Messrs. Parnell McCarthy, Nolan, Richard Power, Barry, Biggar, Byrne, Callan, Commins, Corbet, Dawson, Diflon, Finigan, Gill, Dwyer, Gray, Healy, Lalor, Leahy, Leamy, Lever, Macfarlane, M'Kenna, O'Gorman Mahon, Marum, Metge, Molloy, Nelson, A. O'Connor, T. P. O'Connor, O'Donnell, O'Kelly, O'Sullivan, Redmond, Sexton, Smithwick, A. M. Sullivan, and T. D. Sullivan. The other Irish absentees were Viscounts Castlereagh and Crichton, Sir H. H. Bruce and Mr. J. P. Corry, all Conservatives. The following were the Home Rulers who supported the Government :—Sir R. Blennerhassett, Sir P. O'Brien, Messrs. Bellingham, Blake, Blennerhassett, Brooks, Collins, Colthurst, Daly, Errington, Fay, Gabbett, Mitchell Henry, Martin, McCoan, Meldon, Moore, O'Beirne, D. M. O'Conor, O'Donoghue, O'Shaughnessy, O'Shea, O'Connor Power, Shaw, Smyth, and Synan. No Home Ruler voted against the Bill. The following Liberals were absent from the division without having secured pairs :-The Marquis of Stafford, Sir N. de Rothschild, Sir J. G. Sinclair, Sir E. Watkin, and the Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam (all of whom voted against the Compensation Bill last year), Lord Charles Bruce, Messrs. Brogdon and Middleton (who voted in favour of the Compensation Bill) ; Messrs. M. T. Bass Goschen (Special Envoy at Constantinople), and Norwood (who have been absent unpaired from both divisions). As against eleven Liberals, there were 38 Conservatives who entirely abstained from voting, the following of whom represent English and Scotch county constituencies :—Lord G. Hamilton, Lord Claud Colonel Alexander, Sir R. Buxton, Sir E. H. Lacon, Sir E.H. Lechmere, Viscount Helmsley, Messrs. Baring, Barnes, Biddell, Bisset, H. T. Davenport, Grantham, Newdegate, North, Cochran-Patrick, Pell, and Hunter Rodwell, in addition to Lord Castlereagh, Viscount Crichton, Sir T. Bateson, Sir H. H. Bruce, Sir H. Fletcher, Sir D. Gooch, Sir C. Russell, and Messrs. Birley, Brymer, Coddington, Corry, Fenwick, Kenyon-Slaney, Lowther, Price, Rankin, and Walpole. In the Government lobby were Lord Colin Campbell (whose father, the Duke of Argyll, withdrew from the Ministry because of the introduction of the Bill) and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice (whose brother, the Marquis of Lansdowne, resigned last year because of the introduction of the Compensation Bill), as well as the following heirs to peerages :—The Marquises of Hartington and Tavistock, Viscounts Baring and Lymington, Lord Moreton, Mr. Agar-Ellis, Mr. Albert Grey, Mr. Gilbert Leigh, and Mr. W. H. B. Portman. There were in addition to be found in the same lobby representatives of the houses of Leveson-Gower, Gordon, Fitzwilliam, Cowper, Spencer, the Lambton, Carrington, Russell, and Cavendish.—*Daily News.*

A SERIOUS PROSPECT FOR ENGLISH AGRICULTURISTS.

Mr. Sturge, of Birmingham, has made a careful investigation into the reductions of rent which have lately taken place on the reletting of farms in all parts of England, and the result is not only interesting but startling. In Lincolnshire many farms, in the fen districts would be let rent free to any tenant who would pay rates and taxes ; heath land has fallen 15 per cent ; marsh land, 30 to 40 per cent ; and clay land, 40 to 50 per cent. In West Norfolk farms on chalk soils have fallen about 15 per cent, many on light sandy soils are unlet. Good fen land in Hunts has fallen over 50 per cent, and is even then difficult to let. In cattle grazing counties for clay land at a fall of 75 per cent., and the value of freehold land is estimated to have fallen more than a third. In Leicestershire a good 300-acre farm, lately let at 30s. an acre, has been relet at 18s., and in Bedfords, the landlord having first laid out £2,000 on improvements. A 150-acre farm (halfgrass) has fallen from 35s. per acre to 20s. In West Shropshire many tenants have given notice to leave ; others remain in reduced circumstances, and in some cases abnormal allowances have been made of from 25 to 30 per cent., and on one large estate only one farm is occupied, and the others will require an expenditure of £10,000 before they can be let, even at low rents, because of it. What seems to us, perhaps, the most serious fact at present is the manner in which we are already becoming familiarized with the use of a coercion policy. Ireland now is governed altogether by unconstitutional and arbitrary systems, and the use of this system does not seem to produce any good effect whatever. It is meanwhile discrediting our principles of national Government. As the sun is said to increase the unwholesomeness of sleeping draughts, so it would unfortunately seem that the employment of coercion increases the necessity for the employment of coercion. Mr. Forster has to-day to enter into the vindication of the whole system of his policy in Ireland. It is needless to say that for us his intentions and his objects need no vindication. But the country will be glad to hear what hope he has of being able to restore order in Ireland without any more coercion than which are placed at his disposal. The one and only possible excuse for the application of coercive measures must be its success in bringing about the object at which it was directed.

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THE FOUR-IN-HAND CLUB—ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

Nothing but the bad weather which is usually associated with the meets of the Four-in-Hand Club could have marred the gathering in Hyde Park on Wednesday, for never was there a braver show of coaches and of fair passengers. For once however the sun shone upon the coachmen and their fairy loads, and the consequence was that the north-western corner of Hyde Park was as gay as it might be in the days of Parnell and his friends, who are spouting sedition under the Reformers' tree. On Wednesday about one half of the vast concourse which had collected to see the gallant show would belong to the class generally known as "country people," by which term is meant the lamentable inferiority to the inhabitants of London I do not quite understand—and the other half would consist in about equal proportions of Society and of its tail. There were also representatives gathering, too, of the various sections of Society ; the Princess of Wales and her dog driving up just in time to see what many of the old soldiers who were present on the occasion called the marchpast, the regulation walking pace, possibility of raising the hat is one which could not well be abrogated ; but it comes rather hard upon some of the younger coachmen who find that there is little freedom (for their elbows, on occasions such as these, and very properly) permissible when the new Duke of Albany or Mrs. Langtry, greatly daring, mounts to a box-seat. While the Princess of Wales only arrived at the last moment, the Duchess of Beaufort, who had been early on the early, their barouche being accorded a place from which an excellent view of the meet could be had, while just behind her Royal Highness was a carriage in which the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz were to be seen. The meet is now of the morning by Lord Spencer, who could not have devoted his midday ride to a better purpose.

The crowd was unquestionably larger than it has been on any previous occasion, and this was so far in accordance with the fitness of things that the meet itself was an exceptionally good one. The Four-in-Hand Club meets are always more select, both as regards the quality of the horses and of their drivers, than the Coaching Club, and for it is rare that more than fifteen teams can be got together, as there are not half so many members as in the junior and less select club. But on Wednesday we had quantity as well as quality, for no fewer than twenty-two drags answered the appeal, and it is not too much to say that they were nearly all of them admirably appointed. Here and there the eye was offended by incongruities which will occur in the best-managed stables, as more than one coachman had to put up with a good deal of chaff from his friends with reference to what Mr. Whistler would call a wonderful "arrangement in harness." He and Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson were two of the earliest arrivals, and by one of those coincidences which will happen now and then, the latter had for his neighbour Mr. H. W. Eaton, the elected of Coventry quite overshadowing the outcast of Knaresborough. Another of the early birds was the young Duke of Portland, who was only elected to the Four-in-hand Club last week, and who, to judge by the excellence of the team he had out on Wednesday, will be a very valuable accession. Four blacks, full of quality but perhaps a trifle too small for hard work, made up the Bentinck team, and their owner has, all things considered, a wonderful mastry over them. Colonel Ewart's chestnuts were the next to appear on the scene, and then the fun grew fast and furious, the great majority of the coaches only coming up in the last quarter of an hour,

There was little time therefore for the curious in these matters to examine the teams as they stood at ease, and more glances were cast upwards to the ladies on the outside of the coaches than downwards to the legs of the horses. It was upwards that the spectators looked when Lord Fife drove in sight, for he honoured us by the presence not only of two beauties but of the Prince of Wales, who has not been at one of these meets for some little time. Then there was Lord Waterford, whose greys are the best things that have come out of Ireland for some little time. Grey, too, was as usual the colour of Sir Thomas Peyton's and Captain Whitmore's teams, and Lord Londesborough had a crossed team of greys and browns which will have no easy time of it for the next three or four weeks, Colonel Owen Williams's chestnuts were a serviceable if not very handsome team, and it would be difficult to find fault with Dick Oswald's steel roans of Lord Castlereagh's bays, both of which are old acquaintances. But the hero of the day was the Duke of Beaufort, who has been whipping trout streams in North America during the last two seasons, and who, as President of the Club, took the lead yesterday. It was, perhaps, the chagrin of knowing that the Duke's return would prevent him from heading the procession at the meet of the Coaching Club on Saturday morning which kept Lord Carlington away from the Four-in-Hand Club meet on Wednesday. Lord Carlington was not the only absentee on Wednesday of those who generally come up to time, and one would have liked to see Lord Abingdon's bays, Lord Sefton's browns, and the mixed team of Lord Macclesfield, who was busy with his agricultural show in Oxfordshire, responding to the call. But the meet was so good that one must not complain, amongst the other coaches which filed past the Princess being that of Count Munster, whose chestnuts were as perfect as ever. The Duke of Beaufort showed them all the way through the Park to Knightsbridge, but scarcely a third of the twenty-two went on to Hurlingham, where, under the general presidency of the Prince of Wales, eight of the coachmen and their cargoes lunched to the music of the 11th Hussars, and then watched some polo-playing and discussed topics as pleasant and as interesting as thought reading, or the extension of the franchise. —*Vanity Fair.*

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ENGLISH JOCKEY.

Four-and-twenty years ago William Archer, a distinguished cross-country rider, had a son. William Archer lived at Prestbury, near Cheltenham, the hotbed of Ritualism ; yet he preferred to put his son into the pigskin rather than into the Church. Accordingly young Fred, having begun to ride at the age of six, was launched on a career of pony and donkey races, in which he carried all before him. He also soon became known as a bold and good rider over the Gloucestershire stone walls with the Cotswold Hounds ; and finally he was taken to Newmarket and apprenticed for five years to Matthew Dawson, the trainer of race-horses. The first winning mount he had was in a steeple-chase at Bangor on the famous pony Maid of Kent, when he was yet but eleven years old and weighed only four stone eleven pounds. In 1872 however, being then fifteen, he won the Cezarewitch on Salvanos, after which all the best handicap riding became his, together with a certain career. In 1874 he barely missed winning the same race again on the Truth gelding ; but in 1876 he did win it a second time on Rosebery, and received for his winning fee a thousand pounds, the largest sum he has ever been paid.§

And now Lord Falmouth's first jockey dying, Fred Archer was appointed to succeed him, and was put up in all the great weight-for-age races at Newmarket and elsewhere. In 1874, being then seventeen, he won his first "Two Thousand" on the comparative outsider Atlantic, and in the same year he rode—without shirt or stockings—the Truth gelding at a weight of six stone one for the Cezarewitch. Since then his career has been one of unbroken success ; and he has won nearly every great race, including the Derby twice on Silvio and Bend Or, the Oaks three times of Spinaway, Jannette, and Wheel of Fortune, the St. Leger twice on Silvio and Jannette the Two Thousand twice on Atlantic and Charibert, and the One Thousand twice on Spinaway and Wheel of Fortune. All these races he won for Lord Falmouth except that on Bend Or, when he eclipsed all his former triumphs by literally snatching the victory out of the jaws of Robert the Devil, and that in spite of his own disabled right arm and the disappointments Bend Or encountered during the race. This same disabled arm caused by a horse having "savaged" him above the elbow, kept him long out of the saddle, and together with his increasing weight, prevented him from riding in so many handicaps as heretofore, and thus reduced his winning score. That score, however, is quite marvellous. In the eight years between the beginning of 1873 and the end of 1880 he has ridden into first, second or third place, no fewer than 3377 times, and has won no fewer than 1326 times, while in the year 1878 he won as many as 229 times. His score of winning mounts has since 1873 been the highest reached by any Jockey, and in five instances has been above 100 over that of his nearest competitor. No wonder that he has become a favourite jockey of his time, or that "Archer's mounts" have been backed so much as they have been.

Fred Archer, who wastes chiefly by the aid of Turkish baths, which he prefers to exhausting walks, can now ride at a weight of eight stone five. His unswerving honesty, strict attention to business, respectful demeanour, and neat exterior have made him a general favourite, and on the Turf he divides the highest popularity with Fordham. His style of riding, though not so graceful as that of former celebrities, is marvellously effective. He is completely devoted to Lord Falmouth—though he has given some of his friendship to Lord Rosebery —and to Matthew Dawson, with whom he entered into partnership at the beginning of the present year. Among his most enthusiastic supporters he is known as "the Tinman"—which means that he always goes for "the tin."—*Vanity Fair.*

THOUGHT READING.

Mr. Labouchere does not believe in the new "occult phenomena" of the "thought reader." He writes in *Truth* :—I am always ready to accept any new fact, provided that the evidence be sufficient to prove it. If, however, this fact conflicts with existing laws of nature, I require a very great deal of evidence in order to be convinced. When I was a boy, there was a youth called Alexis, who was a clairvoyant. In Paris and in London vast numbers went to see his performances. Some one enclosed a bank note in a box, and desired that he should have it if he could read the number. He could, but ; therefore I came to the conclusion that Alexis was a humbug. Alexis disappeared, and mesmerism became the fashion. Repeated experiments showed that one person could sleep into another by staring at them. I have before now sent persons into the soundest sleep by merely making a speech to them. In mesmerism, therefore, I conclude that there was nothing extraordinary. Table turning followed, and it was impossible to go into a house without seeing a circle pressing their fingers on a small table. Soon it moved. It was pretty clear that the unconscious force developed by the fingers could push it ; therefore I saw nothing surprising in the communications of rappers or of furniture. Table turning led up to the Spiritualism of to-day. Still eager for information, I frequented mediums. I heard of many wondrous things which convinced me that I was in presence of humbugs. On Wednesday about one half of the vast concourse however, than Saul, the son of Kish, I vainly attended dark and light *seances*, to make the acquaintance of a ghost. Forster, a well-known American medium, certainly did make various cracking noises in all parts of the room in which I sat, but how he did it I do not know ; but not only did I never see a ghost, but I never saw a piece of furniture move without some one pushing it, or, indeed, any phenomena which could not be explained by the force (except those cracklings) by the recognised laws of nature. On the other hand, rarely do many months pass without some medium being detected in imposture. With all respect, therefore, to the Spiritualists, I regard them as composed of dupes and duped.

A fortnight ago, Mr. Bishop, an American, submitted his "thought reading" to a number of scientific men. When I saw that Dr. Playfair had thought of a word, and that Mr. Bishop had guessed it to him, I felt that this time, at least, my investigations might be rewarded, and on Wednesday last I went to a seance of this Transatlantic seer. I took my wife and daughter, and soon Mr. Bishop appeared on a platform. He requested Mr. Sutherland Edwards to name a committee, and, some one recognising me, I was appointed one of this committee. We, the elect, took our seats in a row of chairs arranged on the platform. I do not know what were the sensations of my brother committee-men, but I felt like an Æthiopian screnader, and expected every moment Mr. Edwards to address me as "Massa Bones," and propound a conundrum to me. The preliminaments, however, commenced without this preliminary. Mr. Bishop requested a committee-man to hide something, whilst he himself was taken out of the room and blindfolded. Though his sister was to form a picture in his mind of the object hid, and of the place where it was concealed. On Mr. Bishop's return, he seized h

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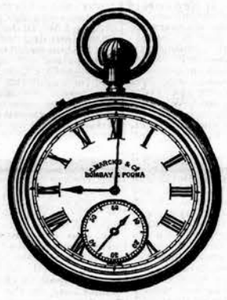

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Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerful Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT MAY EMANATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with Cures,

Post free, from DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 142, Stamford Street, London, N. W., England,
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA:—

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co., Chemists, Madras.
Espeechly, Kurrachee.
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Street.
Hosie & Co., 76, Merchant Street, Rangoon.
Lyell, Allahabad.
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And all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

NOTICES.

NUBIAN BLACKING the most economical one; application lasts a week.

NUBIAN BLACKING especially recommended for military men.

NUBIAN BLACKING is a liquid preparation which does not rub off or soil ladies' skirts.

NUBIAN BLACKING is perfectly waterproof, and will retain its lustre in all weathers.

NUBIAN BLACKING preserves the leather, and is entirely free from acid.

NUBIAN BLACKING is easily applied with a sponge attached to the cork.

NUBIAN BLACKING gives a brilliant elastic polish, and will not crack, and can be used on the most delicate shoes.

NUBIAN BLACKING polishes instantly, without brushing.

NUBIAN BLACKING is suitble for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's boots and shoes of every description; for patents specially so; also bags, purses, and military accoutrements, &c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality 25s.	Finest quality we can produce. 35s.

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LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	22s. 6d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 6d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	16s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes 5s. 6d., with French heels	7s. 6d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM.
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order accompanied by remittance for the price will be sent Post PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle. A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.
REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
122, Oxford Street, London, W.

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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,073—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd June, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingurla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th June, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080, Tons, on FRIDAY, 24th June, 1881, at noon.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 27th June, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. DORUNDA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 22nd June, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Dorunda from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Mate to Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th June, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th *of each Month.* on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 220	„ 150	„ 90
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 530	„ 340	„ 140

(Including Wines. Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Mail-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULIAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Vessels.	Captains.	To sail.
Calipso	B. Gelcich	18th June.
Mars		25th „
Polluce	G. Ragusin	26th July.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	265	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, 1,982 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 27th, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th June
Ryde Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	16th „
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	30th „
City of Baltimore	J. Vernil	2,300	300	13th Aug.
Trentham Hall	Shaw	2,100	300	27th „

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 9th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. NILAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st June
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2503	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2389	400	A. C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	1st July.
BRINDISI	3342	550	G. Lee	15th „
ANCONA	3691	600	E. G. Stead	29th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

In Re

MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE

AND

COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.

WITH PLAN OF THE

BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(Established 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,

With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of wo words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per pot, cash...Re. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS,
COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax.	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each	Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each	„ „ 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO

Is a pleasant, bright, and sparkling Beverage, prepared with scrupulous regard to the requirements of caste, and may be partaken of by all classes, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees and Jews alike. The effects of Ozo in renovating the system are wonderful, its use being of the utmost importance in preserving and renewing a healthy state of Body and Mind.

Cash Price per dozen bottles, Rs. 3.

Inventors and Sole Proprietors,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips made to run both ways.

	Cash	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner ..per pack	Re. 1	8 Re. 1 12
„ „ „ ..„ doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ gilt edged ..„ pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „ ..„ doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. GEO. NORVILLE has the honor to announce that he will give an entertainment at the above-named Theatre on

SATURDAY, 25th JUNE,
on which occasion
MAJOR COWPER
AND
CAPTAIN MELLISS
Have kindly Promised their assistance.
THE STEEPLECHASE
AND
KILL OR CURE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL and ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETINGS of the CORPORATION as already advertised will be held in the Municipal Offices, at 3 o'clock p.m. and 3-30 o'clock p.m., respectively, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY.)

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 18th June, 1881.

WANTED a SCHOOL-MASTER (a married man preferred) competent to teach up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University. For particulars of salary, &c., apply, enclosing certificates of character and qualification, to

J. LAWRENCE,
Acting Treasurer, St. Mary's School.

Belgaum, 10th June, 1881.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1880.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,069,592
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,174,302
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,499,008

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MORENAS & CO.

(ICE CONFECTIONERS.)
ICE CREAM.
WATER ICE.
WINES.
SPIRITS.
SYRUP.
PASTRY.
COMFITS.
OZO.
PHOSPHO.
VIVONE.
VIN VITAE.
&c., &c., &c.

15, MEDOWS STREET.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the abovementioned Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 2nd July, 1881, at 2 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, to confirm the following special resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on FRIDAY, the 17th of June, 1881.

1. That the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866.

2. That Messrs. Tapidass Vurjdass, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Todeydass Vurjdass, Cassunbhoy Dhurrunsey, and Sivram Purshotum, the present Directors of the Company be appointed Liquidators and that their nominal remuneration be rupees fifty each.

3. That the Liquidators are hereby authorized and empowered to sell and make over unto a certain limited joint stock company to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and to be called the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a capital of rupees eighteen lacs divided into 1,800 shares of rupees one thousand each, all the lands, buildings, hereditaments, machinery, fixtures, effects, assets, rights, credits, business, and good will of the said Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to receive as the consideration for such sale 1,800 shares in the such New Company of rupees one-thousand each fully paid up for distribution among the shareholders of the said Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in such manner that the holder of one share in the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, shall either receive two shares-and-a-half in the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, or on payment of the sum of rupees 500 shall receive three shares in the same company.

4. That if the Liquidators appointed, in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of any of the Liquidators, all or any of the powers exercisable by the Liquidators jointly shall or may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay solely.

5. That the sale of the property of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, be made by the Liquidator or Liquidators subject to the covenant or undertaking on the part of the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, to perform and fulfill all the agreements, contracts, engagements, and obligations, and pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

6. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all and everything and powers comprised in Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, *the Indian Medical Gazette*, old numbers from January, 1881, at half their published price. Apply to Dr. Viccaji, 15, Kalbadevie Road.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition, Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

TO LET, suites of APARTMENTS in Albion Place, Byculla (near Victoria Gardens), healthy and cool. Rents, Rs. 25 to Rs. 60, allowance on leases.

SMOKERS are invited to have a trial of five minutes, Queens and Burmah Cheroots made of pure Lunka Tobacco. Howard and Co., 30 Meadow Street.

WAVERLEY Billiard Rooms, the conclusion of the 3,000 Billiard Match is postponed in consequence of illness. Notice of concluding game will be given.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout. Best Table in Bombay. Billiard and Tiffin Rooms.

THE "Arm and Platform" Sewing Machine, a model of elegance and simplicity. A really good and serviceable article.—H. A. GEYER, 6, Elphinstone Circle.

WE have received a fresh consignment of our fine brand of OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. Price Rs. 21 per dozen.—W. M. MACAULAY & Co., 21, Apollo St.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KELLY'S BYCULLA HOTEL.—A few BOARDERS can be accommodated during the monsoon months, at Rs. 90 per mensem inclusive. Married Couples 180.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—MR. SERJEANT ATKINSON'S INTRODUCTORY LECTURE published for the University; now ready. Education Society's Press, Byculla. Annas 8.

THE Genuine Singer. It stands at the Head. Because it is imitated by all, equalled by none. It is the best to buy. The best to sell. Wanted sub-agents every where. 2, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, a bran new BOAT teak built and copper fastened 24 ft. by 4½ ft. Apply to CURSETJEE BEZUNJEE DUBASH, care of Messrs. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee and Co., Dubashes, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, 1 LATHE, with stand complete, 3 feet long, with circular saw and grindstone attachments, 44 tools and a variety of Chucks oil can, &c., all in good working order. Price, Rs. 100. May be seen at the residence of the late Mr. L. G. HYNES, Altamont, Cumballa Hill.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 12 as. per lb.; Cheddar 14 as., and Breakfast Bacon 14 as. per lb.—PEARSE, 22, Appollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.				Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Softened and matured by Age.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Of uniform quality at all times.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Highly recommended as a stimulant by many eminent Physicians.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Is supplied to upwards of eighty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

WATERPROOF COATS, CAPES, CAPS, AND LEGGINGS.

Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Coats ...	Credit Rs. 8 8	Cash Rs. 7 12
Stout White Macintosh Coats, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent it from sticking during the Hot Weather	Credit Rs. 20 0	Cash Rs. 18 0
Stout White Macintosh Inverness Capes, made from the same material as the Coats abovementioned	Credit Rs. 27 8	Cash Rs. 24 12
White Vulcanized Waterproof Caps, ventilated	Credit Rs. 3 8	Cash Rs. 3 4
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Credit Rs. 4 8	Cash Rs. 4 2
Stout White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Credit Rs. 5 8	Cash Rs. 5 0
Stout White Macintosh Waterproof Leggings, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent them from sticking during the Hot Weather	Credit Rs. 7 8	Cash Rs. 6 12
White Waterproof Cambric Sheeting, 42 inches wide...	Credit Rs. 4 0 per yard	Cash Rs. 3 10
Drab Macintosh Waterproof Sheeting, extra stout, 60 inches wide	Credit Rs. 6 8 per yard	Cash Rs. 5 14

WATSON & CO.,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

POSSESSING EXCELLENCIES UNSURPASSED and not obtainable in the usual WOOD FRAME instruments. The tone is POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT and PURE, a combination of qualities rarely produced. REQUIRES LESS TUNING than any other PIANOS extant and resists all CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

SOUNDY AAD COMPANY,
MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY.

SUPPLY every description of GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING of the LATEST and VERY BEST QUALITY at most MODERATE PRICES. Complete Sets of Patterns, with description and price plainly marked thereon, with their Improved Self-measurement System and new Illustrated Catalogue Post-free on application.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY:—Two Annas in each Rupee is returned to Cash Purchasers; also on all Goods sent through Value-payable Post.

All Orders are promptly executed and despatched by first Train or Dak.

HOAR & CO., 3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS.

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock:—

Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron.
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. The privilege of occupying from 1st July next, eleven of the new Shops recently erected by the Municipality on the north east front of "Arthur Crawford Markets" will be separately put up for sale by Public Auction by the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 25th of June, 1881, at the Markets office at 11 a. m.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay 18th June 1881.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VARIOUS SORTS OF SAMPLES SUCH AS CHINAWARE, K. O. LAMPS, PLATED-WARE, MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant and on the following sucsive days, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the first floor of their auction room, on account of whom it may concern, sale to commence at 1 p.m.

A collection of Chinaware consisting of handsomely decorated dessert, tea, and breakfast services, toilet sets, garden flowerpots, large size flower vases, spittoons, milk jugs, cups and saucers, &c., &c.

Plated ware such as cruet, pickle, liquer, and toy frames, butter coolers, marmalade jars, biscuit boxes, muffineers, &c.

A splendid collection of very superior 1, 2, 3 and 4 lights K. O. hanging and wall lamps.

A choice assortment of cut crystal glass pedastal lamps.

A collection of best shetland wool under shirts, trousers, socks, stockings, shawls, silk socks, and stocking, white linen cloth napkin, tablecloths, petticoats skirts, cuffs, collars, shirt fronts, ladies' and gent's neckties, hair nets, baby's pianoforte, &c.

A lot of superior stays and corosets of sizes.

Fancy goods such as hand bags, money purses, cigarette holders, pipes, whips, penholders, combs, feather dusters, umbrellas, inkstands, vases, pictures, looking glasses, tooth brushes, knives, scissors, buttons, brooches, travelling cases.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. requested the favour of their constituents and the public to inspect the goods.

The goods are now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th June, 1881.

NOTICES.

GERVAINE ET CIE.
MAISON DE MODES FRANCAISES,
No. 32, Apollo, Street,
BOMBAY.

LATEST shapes in Bonnets and Hats, Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Sun shades, Fans, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, &c. Izod's patent figure, regulator corsets and others.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 16.)
HINDOSTAN—WEST COAST.
BOMBAY.
LEADING BEACONS FOR CLEARING THE S.W. PRONG, KOLABA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a tower, 80 feet high and painted black, has been erected on the North Pap (Ashwera hill), Bombay Harbour.

When kept in line with the white beacon on Thuli knob (Kalegaum hill) it leads clear of the South-west prong, Kolaba.

By Direction of the Government of India.
R. C. CARRINGTON, in charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 18th May, 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Chart, Nos. 2621, 737, 2736, and 826.
" " Sailing Directions, West Coast of Hindostan Pilot (1880), page 160.
Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 15.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 378.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 17.)
AFRICA—EAST COAST.
ZANZIBAR ISLAND.

THE British Hydrographic Department has notified that the following information has been received from Captain Brownrigg, H. M. S. London, stationed at Zanzibar, relative to the progress made in the construction of lighthouses on the coast of Zanzibar island, dated 11th February 1881:—

(1) RAS KIZIMKAZI LIGHTHOUSE.

The Lighthouse building on Ras Kizimkazi, the southern point of Zanzibar island, is intended to be about 90 feet high, square in shape.

The building had reached the height of 12 feet, and the trees had been cut down in the vicinity.

Position, latitude 6° 28' 0" S., longitude 39° 29' 15" E.

(2) LIGHTHOUSE NEAR MUNGOPANI.

The Lighthouse, situated on a cliff about 40 feet above the sea, near the village of Mungopani, 12 miles northward of Zanzibar, is about 30 feet in height and consists of a square whitewashed tower with red top.

The building was complete externally, but there was no staircase, or light apparatus.

Position, latitude 5° 58' 45" S., longitude 39° 11' 10" E.

(3) LIGHTHOUSE ON MWANA MWANA ISLAND.

The Lighthouse on the northern extremity of Mwana Mwana island, western side of entrance to Kokotoni harbour, is in course of construction, and at present about 14 feet high.

Position, latitude 5° 15' 10" S., longitude 39° 13' 10" E.

(4) RAS NUNGWE LIGHTH

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 17.

THERE is nothing really new in to-day regarding the forthcoming Loan, and people are naturally somewhat exercised as to the form it will take. The most peculiar feature in connection with it is the way in which it has been announced. It is difficult to see why, instead of an announcement that the Loan would be brought out in ten days, the particulars of the operation could not have been made public at once. In some quarters it is taken as an indication that the time is given with a view of testing the feeling of the general market, and possibly bringing out the loan afterwards at 3½ per cent. We can scarcely, however, regard this as in any way probable. The time may not be far distant when the Indian Government may be able to borrow at 3½ per cent., but it is very unlikely that the experiment will be made with a small amount such as this must necessarily be, and in all probability it will be found that it will be a 4 per cent. loan partaking of the conditions attached to the previous loans at that figure.

In London yesterday Consols were unchanged at 100⅜ and French Rentes at 119¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper, under the influence doubtless of the advices from this side, was ⅛ lower in Fours at 84½ and ¼ down in Fours-and-a-half at 90⅝.

The weekly return of the Bank of England is slightly more favorable, the proportion of the Reserve to liabilities having advanced from 46 to 47 per cent. In the meantime, however, the rates of discount in the open market show no change.

In the general produce markets Coffee is reported firm, and partially 1s. to 2s. per cwt. higher. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged. Reuter as usual takes great pains to advise as regarding Calcutta Seeds, but says nothing whatever respecting Bombay qualities. At the London Skin Sales a further advance of 1d. per lb. is roported in Goat Skins. The accounts of the American Wheat Crop are said to be unfavorable, but of the English and Continental Crops favorable.

Piece-goods in Manchester are reported quiet but firm, and the Liverpool Cotton Market comes unchanged, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. Spot prices are unchanged throughout, but American futures in Liverpool are firm, June-July and July-August being quoted at 6 3-16 per lb. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were unaltered at 11 1-16 cents, whilst September shipment had receded from 10·72 to 10·63 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports are :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Thursday's Receipts.....	3,000	2,600	400
Six days'	21,000	12,800	5,000
Total since 1st September.....	5,573,000	4,805,000	4,406,000

EXCHANGE.—The market opened with a distinct upward tendency at fully yesterday's closing rates, but after receipt of the Calcutta advices a rise of 1-16d. to 3-32d. was established, at which the feeling at the close is still firm. There are not many sellers of bills at the advance, which after all must be regarded as entirely theoretic, and it will be no matter for surprise if a reaction sets in again at an early date. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 19-32 to ⅛d. per rupee.	
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 9-16d.	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 23-32d.	"
Credits, 3 " " ..	1s. 7 13-16 to 27-32d.	"
Documents, 3 " " ..	1s. 7 27-32d.	"
Francs, 3 " " ..	2·09⅞	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been slightly irregular, but on the whole has been pretty firm all things considered. We quote Fours, Rs. 104¼ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 111½. As to whether any further decline will take place is a very open question, so much depending on the matter of the new loan and also on the course of the home market.

SHARES.—The market has been active for Spinning and Weaving shares at an advance of in most cases Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share. In other companies there is no change worthy of notice.

COTTON has been very steady at, if anything, a slight advance on yesterday's closing prices. Rs. 192 has again been paid for well up good Dholleras, and notwithstanding the large stocks holders show great firmness.

LINSEED is firm, and Rs. 6-6 per cwt. has been paid for seed of good quality. Rapeseed is in request at Rs. 6-1 for Guzerat. Wheat is firm at Rs. 31-8 per candy for Soft White.

FREIGHTS are, if anything, a trifle firmer and for Liverpool 36s. 3d. is now asked by the speculators. For other ports there is no change.

PIECE-GOODS are very quiet at unaltered values.

COALS are dull with no change in quotations.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	500	5 p. ct.	772½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	795
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank for E. C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	½ do.	107xd
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginni g Co....	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	425 1,050
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	495
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	560
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co....	1,400	250	all	10	57
Colaba Press Co	600	1,880	1,880	50	900
Dholleras Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	all	100	260
East India Press Co	1,000	100	1,000	10	1,120
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,800
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	15 p. s.	465
Hind Press Co	400	2,500	700	50	535
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	15 p. s.	295
New Indian Press ..	1,000	350	350	14	160
Prince of W. Press ..	130	.....	1,900	70	1,300
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,210
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	200	200	2	200
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	20	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	1,150
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	131
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	225 p.s.	630
Alliance Spinning ...	600	2,500	2,500	250 p.s.	2,825
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	3,000	.....	100 p.s.	1,025
Bombay United	900	.....	.....	100	1,025
Central India S. & W. Company	.....	.....	1,000	50	1,355
Coorla Mills	..500	500	500	40 p. s.	830
D. Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,015
Empress M	3,000	2,000	all	nil	995
Dh ..... & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	685
..... (New issue)	400	500	150	..	370
..olam Baba S. Co....	1,000	500	400	20	540
Himdan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,160
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,075
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,180
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,060
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	15 p. s.	1,075
Madhavji United ...	500	1,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,910
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..	605
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	75	1,640
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	275
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,575
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,140
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,245
Oriental	4,000	625	625	40	810
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	500
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,135
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,200
Sonderdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,080
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	660
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	1035
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	865

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	1,035
Port Canning Co.	2,000	1,000	1,100	10	212½

* For distribution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	100	1,000	1,000	100	660
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	175 165
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,365
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	375
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	3 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,000
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.....	30,000 A	10	3½	..	4 @ 4½
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	110
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	855
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	165
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld....	20,000	25	15	..	21
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000	25	15	..	16

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending June 11, 1881.

Open 1,448 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching.....	1,39,875	0	0
Merchandise.....	4,63,966	0	0
Electric Telegraph.....	26,933	0	0
Total Rs....	6,30,774	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,270½ miles ..... Total Rs....	5,28,214	0	0
Increase.....	1,02,56	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Shah Jehan, 608 tons, Captain S. Williams, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo, and 25 deck passengers.

THE steamer Nyanza, 142 tons, Captain M. salt, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar with a general cargo and 121 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Huzara, 1,577 tons, Captain W. H. Lautit, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Carwar and Galle with a general cargo.

THE steamer Teddington, 1,310 tons, Captain J. Ralter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Galle (10th June) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steamer Mytilene, 1,183 tons, Captain G. Hidley, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Kurrachee (13th June), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Bates and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin, 2,232 tons, Captain M. D. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia with the Australian Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and two infants, Mrs. Lawrence and two children, Mr. Gostling, Mr. Waters, Mr. Garavin, two ayahs, and four Company's servants.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nizam, 1,727 tons, Captain G. W. Brady, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, via Calcutta with China Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers :—Revd. and two Misses Gough, Mrs. Croad and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Vatham, Mr. D. Joomabhoy and two native gentleman.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Verona, 1,984 tons, Captain E. Ashdown, will sail to-day for China with China Mail and a general cargo of 1,167½ chests opium and the following passengers :—For Melbourne.—Lieut. M. O. Little, 9th Lancers, Lieut. M. Picot, and Mrs. Shepherds. For Hongkong.—Mr. Hormusjee Cowerjee and servant, and Mr. R. Mogra. For Galle.—Captain G. B. Atkinson.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
16	Mytilene (s)	Hidley	Kurrachee, June 13.
17	Teddington (s).....	Rolter	Galle, June 10.
	Nizam (s).....	Brady	Shanghai, May 21.
	Pekin (s).....	Anderson	Calcutta, June 3.
	Adirondack (s).....	Watson	Cardiff, May 19.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander	Destination
17	Austriana	Mackintosh .	Havre.
	Nyanza (s)	Salt	Zanzibar.
	Huzara (s)	Loutit	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Verona, Ashdown, to China.
Ship Shah Jehan, Williams, to Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Calcutta, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Teddington, to Antwerp.
Ship Hindostan, to San Francisco.
Steamer Mytilene, to Port Said.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parkfield—55 bales cotton, Mecarem Mugniram ; 400 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

Roumania (s)— 294 cwts myrabolams, 37½ cwts nuxvomica and 66 cwts turmeric, Wurjee Natha ; 58 bales cotton, Govindram Upwarkdas ; 400 bales cotton, Raiji Brothers ; 206 cwts mussoor dali, Soonderdass Jairam ; 26,900 cwts wheat, Raiji Brothers; 800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co ; 340 bales cotton, William Bell and Co ; 50 bales wool, Govindjee Turuckchund ; 182 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Wistow Hall (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 814 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 75 bales hemp, Hunsraj Moonjee ; 35 bales wool, Pragjee Toolsidass ; 37 bales wool, Gordhundass Toolsidass ; 80 bales cotton, Muguubhoy Jaithabhoy ; 162 bales cotton, Cooverjee Lilladhur ; 277 cwts myrabolams, Dewjee Nanjee ; 800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee ; 57 bales wool, Jewandas Premjee.

Hispania (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co ; 90 cwts coir yarn, Tricomdas Lowjee ; 114 bales wool, Mottie Jetha ; 1,300 cwts wheat and 92 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 133 bales cotton, Cowasjee Byramjee ; 200 bales cotton, Muniam Vurujlall ; 100 bales cotton, A. Baschieck and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co ; 51 bales wool, Nurace Khuttow.

Cypromene—300 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 20 bales cotton, Hema Argoon.

FOR LONDON.

Britton Hall (s)—10 bales hides, 26 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and 9 cases peacock feathers, Ruzubally Allyruza.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hispania (s)—59 cwts cloves, Curimbhoy Husonbhoy.
Sumatra (s)—11 bales carpets, M. Mackenzie and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Sumatra (s)—674 packages tobacco and 6 bundles carpets, M. Mackenzie and Co.
Belini (s)—26,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Prince Port—30 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Thos. Hilyard—300 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.
Yarm (s)—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra (s)—75 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra (s)—19 bales carpets, M. Mackenzie and Co.
Coniston (s)—12,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.
Singapore (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co ; 5,350 cwts castorseed, 3,000 cwts wheat, 6,999 cwts gingelly seed and 562 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 3,200 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore (s)—2,000 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Singapore (s)—400 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co,

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Sumatra (s)—3 bundles skins, M. Mackenzie & Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Sumatra (s)—1 bales carpets and 1 case gum, M. Mackenzie and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore (s)—3,328 cwts gingelly seed and 5,193 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Verona (s)—3 cases black cochineal, Quenlezen Eaoo ; 24 cwts horns, Bandally Esmail ; 200 cwts onions, Hassum Habun ; 200 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 38 chests opium, Nanjee N. J. Abraham ; 18 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 17 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 4 chests opium, Pallonjee Framjee ; 4 chests opium, F. S. Postwalla ; 125 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Verona (s)—46 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 72 chests opium, Abram Ezra ; 150 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 45½ chests opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 36 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

JUNE 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parkfield—153 bales cotton, Panachur d Gaver ; 100 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund ; 41 bales cotton, Nicholas Tsakeridis ; 110 bale s cotton, Narayenjee Mooljee ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Cypromene—700 bales cotton, Gaddu m and Co.

Wistow Hall (s)—2 bales wool, Gord undass Toolsidass ; 33 bales wool, Jetha Purshotum ; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 10 bales cotton, Muguubhoy Jaithabhoy ; 7 bales hemp, Hunsraj Moonjee ; 31 bales hemp, Hunsraz Moorarjee.

Roumania (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 63 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Bapoolall Chunilal ; 300 cwts coir yarn, Talukchund and Shapoorjee.

FOR LONDON.

Britton Hall (s)—11 bales hides, Salabhoy Husonbhoy ; 26 bales hides, Ramoobhoy Hasoolbhoy ; 4 bales hides, Mahamed Husson Vussonbhoy ; 200 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Alpine (s)—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Princeport—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 170 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Yarm (s)—200 bales cotton, 1,419 cwts rapeseed and 450 cwts mowra flowers, Volkart Brothers ; 150 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 3,600 cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzier and Co ; 200 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co.

Eschioll (s)—4,800 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

Thomas Hilyard—500 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Singapore (s)—1,000 bales cotton, John Marshall.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Hindostan—500 tons old iron, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Macleod (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co ; 300 cwts horns, F. Sauquet and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Singapore (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore (s)—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Roumania (s)—750 cwts mustard seed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Calipso (s)—200 bags cocoanuts, Hajee Moosa Husson.

FOR ANTWERP.

Teddington (s)—29,998 cwts wheat 125 cwts poppyseed, 5,109 cwts rapeseed, 999 cwts gingellyseed, 4,719 cwts groundnuts, 7,500 cwts linseed, and 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BATAVIA.

Verona (s)—3 boxes silver coins, Cursetjee Sorabjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Verona (s)—192 cwts ivory, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo ; 64 bales twist, and 57 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 28 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 8 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 10 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 55 cwts bell metal and 6 cwts sulphate of copper, Trybally Jafferbhoy ; 100 bales twist, P. F. Talati ; 67 bales cotton, N. B. Mody and Co ; 450 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Verona (s)—4 chests opium, Farachund Luchmenaren ; 157½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 9 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 7 chests opium, Venichund Joitadass ; 5 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee ; 238 chests opium, Gunesdass Crishnajee ; 44 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 41 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 12 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 5 chests opium, Goolraz Jugnath.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia (s)—300 bales cotton, W. and A Graham and Co,

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 18.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice MELVILLE.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

423—Crawford and B—The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S. and W. Co. vs Munchershaw Bezonjee—Hearn C. and L.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Anoopram Purshotum deceased.

Pestonjee K.—Itcharam Hurgowan and others vs Bai Nurbudda, widow of the said deceased—Ardeshir and Hormusjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

660-78—J. Macfarlane—Hoosub Hajee Ahmed vs the Fleming S. and W. Co. and others—C.L. and O. and A. and H—Part heard.

510-80—Chapsi and D—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Essa Ahmed.

528-80—J. Macfarlane—Esmail Vullee Mahomed vs Noormahomed Abdul Rehmon and others—H. R., and J. B. and D.

310-80—Payne and G.—Mugga Gowa vs Serang Ahmedjee Issakee and another—In person.

500-80—M. H. Khan—Khengar Monsey vs Ramjee Shamjee and another—Muljee and B.

201-81—Chalk and W.—Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladina vs J. Raison—Cragie, L. and O.—Settled.

231-81—Chalk and W.—Hajee Aboobaker and another vs James Raison and others—Cragie L. and O.—Settled

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 13.

Montresor, Lieut. Staff Corps, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.

JUNE 15.

Picot, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, from Agra.

JUNE 17.

Mayne, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 17.

Picot, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, to Australia.
Little, Lieut., 9th Lancers, on leave, to Melbourne.
Eves, Surg.-Major, on leave, to Aurungabad.
Rouband, Lieut. Col., Comst. Dept., on duty, to Rawal Pindee.
Montresor, Lieut., Staff Corps, from leave, to Rawal Pindee.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." "AGENTS WANTED."

EX S. S. POLLUCE.

ANOTHER BATCH of the world-renowned iron-framed square PIANOS in solid Walnut-wood, of full compass and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Solid square..... .....Rs. 675
Ditto sympathetic..... " 750

Special arrangements for 3, 6, or 12 months' payment.

Also Pianos for hire, and Pianos tuned.

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Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Misanthorpe" and "Art".—Declined with thanks.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRAHAM—June 17th, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. H. W. Graham, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BHOWNUGGREE—June 16th, at Girgaum, Mr. Shapoorjee Jamasjee Bhownuggree, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, aged 44 years. Deeply regretted.

NOLAN—June 17th, at Bombay, William Alfred Radolph, the beloved son of William and Henricetta Nolan, aged 1 year and 2 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NOVERRE—June 13th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Major W. L. Noverre, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

REED—June 7th, at Jhelum, sudden, Surgeon-Major Keppel Reed, 26th P. N. I., aged 48 years.

SENIOR—June 8th, at Lahore, Conductor J. H. Senior, A. C. Department, aged 51 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1881.

THE first clause of the Irish Land Bill has passed through Committee after a discussion which has not been protracted to a length incommensurate with its importance. An amendment which was brought forward—apparently just before the vote—for exempting "improving landlords" was rejected. The description given of the amendment is vague, but we suppose we may conjecture that the landlords on whose behalf it was brought forward are "improving landlords" in the sense that they have improved, or are improving their land. If so, the amendment was open to the obvious objection that it would be impossible to schedule Irish landlords for the purpose of the amendment, while there is ample provision in the Bill to meet the case of a landlord who can show that the improvements on his estate have been effected at his, and not at the tenant's, expense. The amendment was rejected, we are told, by the small majority of 25—a result which was hailed with enthusiastic cheering by the Conservatives. We do not grudge the Conservatives their cheer ; but we must point out that the significance of the division is entirely obscured for us in India by the fact that it has not been thought necessary to tell us how large or small the total vote was. So small a majority in a full House might of course be a serious matter for the Government ; but there are many circumstances in which it would matter as little as their defeat by Sir Wilfrid Lawson the other day did.

"I AM not a man of genius," says Captain Bruges, in Lothair ; "I do not pretend to conquer kingdoms with boys. Give me old soldiers, men who have served a couple of campaigns, and been seasoned with four and twenty months of camp life." The speaker is described as being a consummate commander, so we may presume that the sentiments expressed are the author's own, and that the Earl of Beaconsfield was among the number of those who have a decided preference for veteran soldiers, and think young troops are little to be depended upon. All the opinions upon open questions expressed by such an eminent man as the statesman who has just passed away cannot but be interesting even when they are not likely authoritatively to guide our judgments. In this question all English politicians of the present age may naturally be suspected of unconscious party bias, as the virtues of young soldiers are generally believed in by the Liberal upholders of short service, which has made the average age of our army so low, while Conservatives, being opposed to its introduction, usually attack it by regrets for the veterans of a system that has been abandoned under Liberal auspices. So that Liberal statesmen will be inclined to re-echo the defence of our boy-soldiers made by Sir Garnet Wolseley, and Conservatives will as naturally applaud the speech of Sir Frederick Roberts, or if any happen to have sentiments at variance with their party, they will keep those sentiments to themselves. It would help the doubtful to come to a conclusion if a certain number of the best known living English soldiers were invited to register their convictions, so that they might be compared, as was done when the question of the evacuation of Kandahar was still under discussion. By such a proceeding the comparative strength of the arguments on both sides could be most accurately weighed, although there is reason to fear that even soldiers would in some cases have their judgments affected by party bias. More impartial verdicts on the subject might be expected on the Continent. But the Continental opinion on the question cannot be arrived at by simply observing the organization of the immense armies of the great military powers. Our army is very small, and we can therefore make up our minds whether the money devoted to its support is to pay young soldiers or old soldiers. The Continental nations, on the other hand, as they require that every citizen capable of bearing arms should undergo military training, and as it would utterly ruin commercial industry to prolong that training for many years, are forced by these conditions to be continually enlisting large numbers of recruits, who, after serving for a short period, are remitted to the reserves We may follow their example in the composition of our small army as we have done, or we may, if we prefer, pursue the long service system, and even in peace have the bulk of our army composed of veterans. As the practice of Continental organizers does not throw a sufficiently clear light on their views, we would like to know if on any occasion any great Continental authority has expressed an opinion on a subject, which, since the general institution of universal conscription on the Continent, has lost some of its practical interest. If Von Moltke, or Scobeleff, or Melikoff, or Osman Pasha, or Garibaldi, or Chanzy, have ever declared whether they prefer young or old soldiers, their utterances would have great weight, and we would like to see them ferreted out of speeches or despatches. In default of the attainment of such information it is worth while to quote what General Trochu wrote in 1867 in disparagement of the veterans of the second French Empire. "With the old soldiers," he says, "military service has become a trade—a trade from which he seeks to derive as much advantage as possible, and not to put himself to too much trouble. Such men grow troublesome, cross-grained, ready to make complaints, and liable to caprices and weaknesses. Their vigour is very unequal ; they serve well one day and badly another. They become indifferent, careless, incapable of feeling noble emotions, of being stirred by a high impulse. Old soldiers, too, are often drunkards. Many of them end by being unable to stand the fatigues of war and the weight of their arms." His words were seemingly confirmed when the veterans of Algeria and Italy were unable to sustain the onset of the young German soldiers, between the age of twenty and twenty-three, who formed the bulk of the van of the invasion, even when, as on the heights of Spicheren, they held with superior numbers a seemingly impregnable position. But no conclusion can be arrived at from the consideration of one solitary instance. Indeed, in this case to find evidence tending in the opposite direction, it is not even necessary to look further than the history of that same war. When the struggle was prolonged, and Germany had to call on her veteran reserve, the Landwehr, in ever-increasing numbers to take the place of the slain, the French recruits on the Loire and in Normandy were still more unable to encounter on equal terms the German veterans than their own veteran predecessors in the struggle to bear up against the original invading armies. Anyone who wishes faithfully to consult the historical evidence on the matter would have to consider, with reference to this point, all the most important battles that have ever been fought, or at least a large number of battles chosen at random. But it is difficult for any one who has a preconceived opinion on the subject to avoid unfairness in the choice of the battles to be considered, or distortion of the details of the battles chosen for examination. Take for example the following argument of an advocate of the virtues of young soldiers writing in *Blackwood* not long after the battle of Waterloo. He very likely intends to be judicially fair in his historical investigation, but his prejudice misleads him to a wonderful extent. "There long prevailed a notion," he says, "that old, battered soldiers were worth double their weight of young and inexperienced ones in the blaze of battle ; yet all history was against the absurdity. Hannibal's iron-faced Carthaginians beat the Roman veterans at Cann

TELEGRAMS.

STORES FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

Replying to a letter from the Trades Association regarding the supply locally of stores for the public service, Government express their willingness to encourage the development of local enterprise and the substitution of articles of Indian manufacture for the supplies now obtained from Europe. Government must buy in the cheapest market, but where there is little material difference in price and quality between the stores of the two descriptions they will be disposed to give preference to the former. In order to encourage local manufacture a contract has already been given for the supply of a portion of the boots required for the army in India, and if this is successful the whole supply may be drawn from India, and some similar arrangement may be made for the purchase of Army Clothing in India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Gold Cup :—

Robert the Devil	1
Petronel	2
Exeter	3

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The first clause of the Irish Land Bill has passed through Committee. An amendment, which was brought forward last night by Mr. Heneage (member for Great Grimsby), for exempting improving landlords from its provisions, was rejected by a majority of twenty-five. The Conservative members of the House cheered enthusiastically on this very small majority being announced.

THE POTCHEFSTROM AFFAIR.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, said that British troops were now marching to re-occupy Potchefstrom.

AMERICA AND THE FENIANS.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that the British Government has called the attention of the United States Government to the operations of the Fenian organization in America.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 16.

The Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

LISBON, JUNE 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Camorta, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 15th.

ADEN, JUNE 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra left here yesterday.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but firm.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet but firm.	
Exchange on England, 30 days' sight	1 7 1-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½
4½ do. do.	90¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
5 do. French Rente	113½
Bar Silver	51

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£14,700,000, Inc.	£1,200,000
Bills Discounted	£20,700,000, Inc.	£900,000
Bullion	£26,500,000, Inc.	£500,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 47 per cent.

Arrivals.—Sheikh, Camoens, Joseph, and Ferreno.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1881. Fahr.

At 6 a.m.	81·9
,, 10 a.m.	85·2
,, 2 p.m.	87·5
,, 4 p.m.	86·7

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, JUNE 16, 1881.

At 10 p. m.	83·0

LIEUTENANT D'ARCY THUILLIER, Adjutant of the Governor-General's Body-Guard, has died at Dehra Dun of heart disease. Lieutenant Thuillier was a son of the late Surveyor-General, General Sir Henry Thuillier.

CASHMERE is reported to be overflowing with visitors. Notwithstanding that only 200 passes were issued, there are, it is said, no less than 800 Europeans now in the valley.

THE bridge over the Indus at Attock has been damaged by heavy floods.

THE Lahore paper reports that "Gholam Mahyud-din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, whose conduct in the Utmanzai case is said to have been rather irregular, has been transferred to Yusufzai."

REPORTS have reached Northern India to the effect that large bodies of Russian troops are assembling on the borders of Kashgar, and that a conflict with the Chinese troops cannot long be postponed.

SWAT is still in a disturbed condition. Two sons of his late Holiness the Akoond are quarrelling; and Mian Gul, the elder of the two, is reported to be sulking, with a following of five hundred men, at a village near the capital.

THE Rifle Brigade at Rawul Pindi is to be allowed, by instalments, the benefits of the Murree climate. Two companies go up at a time, and these are to be relieved every six weeks.

THE medal for the best shot amongst the Volunteers of this Presidency has been awarded to Sergeant (now Second Lieutenant) James Frederick Pennock, of the G. I. Artillery Volunteers, who, out of his sixty rounds in the annual class-firing, scored 211 points, being five points in excess of the total (206) obtained by Corporal A. J. Murray, Poona Detachment, the best shot amongst the Bombay Volunteers.

THE dies for small silver pieces of the new device, intended for circulation in the Portuguese territories in Inidia, prepared at the Calcutta Mint in conformity with the provisions of the new treaty, have been sent to the Bombay Mint, where the coins are to be struck off.

THE charge for inland telegraphic messages will, from the 1st July, be at the rate of one rupee for the first six words and two annas for each additional word beyond the minimum. A message of seven words will thus cost Re. 1 2 as. only, instead of Rs. 2, as at present.

WE have received a copy of the "Asian Pocket-Book for 1881." It is smaller than the Pocket-Book for 1880, the editor having omitted the rules of racing of the Calcutta and Western India Turf Clubs and the Grand National Steeplechase Rules on account of the expense, the first two numbers having proved a failure from a pecuniary point of view. The present number seems to have been carefully compiled, and will be useful to all who are interested in Indian racing.

AN appeal from a decision given by Mr. Justice West in November last, in the suit brought by Munchersha Bejonjee against the New Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Company, was heard before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Melvill at the High Court yesterday. The plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 60,000 as damages for wrongful dismissal from the company's employment in breach of a covenant to keep him in their service as secretary for a term of twenty-five years. The defendants alleged various instances of misconduct on the part of the plaintiff as justifying the dismissal. Though finding the plaintiff far from faultless, Mr. Justice West was of opinion that his mere demerits did not justify actual dismissal, and awarded him as compensation three years' salary, or Rs. 18,000 and his costs of the suit. Mr. Inverarity addressed the Appeal Court on behalf of the appellants and defendants, but had not finished his remarks at the rising of the Court after 5 o'clock.

AT the High Court yesterday the case in which Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the head of the Kapole Bunya caste, claimed to recover some caste property aggregating Rs. 40,000 from Mr. Gopaldas Madhowdas, was called on for hearing before Sir Charles Sargent. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the defendant. The plaint stated that Sir Munguldas was elected *shet* by the majority of his caste fellows at one of their meetings held on the 16th May, 1874, in the place of Mr. Gopaldas, the former *shet* of the caste. It is the duty of such a *shet* to collect and hold in trust for his caste all donations and customary fees paid on the occasions of marriages, betrothals, and feasts. One of the sums, amounting to Rs. 30,700, which the plaintiff sued to recover was collected by the defendant from his caste people in the years 1869 and 1870, and invested in 4 per cent. Government paper for the purpose of buying an oart for their common use. The defendant contended that this sum was not placed in his hands as a trustee of the funds of the caste, and therefore it should not pass over to the plaintiff, simply because he was appointed *shet* by a majority of votes. The defendant, however, submitted that the most equitable way of dealing with the monies would be to divide them between the two rival sections of the caste. It was feared that if the money were ordered to be given to the plaintiff, he would use it for the exclusive benefit of his own supporters. The Court ruled that all the monies were held by the defendant in trust as the leader of his caste, and that Sir Munguldas being subsequently appointed to that office by a majority of his community, all the funds belonging to the caste should be made over to him. A decree was, therefore, passed in favour of the plaintiff, and the defendant was ordered to pay all costs except the costs of the hearing.

FOR some time past there have been rumours of disloyalty on the part of three influential Sirdars of Kabul, namely, Mahomed Karm Khan, son of Dost Mahomed Khan; Mahomed Kwajan Khan, his son; Nasir Mahomed Khan, the Ameer's uncle, greatly trusted by him. These men are alleged to have been detected in a plot for the dethronement of Abdul Rahman in favour of Ayoub. The Ameer, it is added, banished instead of executing them. The Lahore paper states that they are now in Rawul Pindi.

SOME traders who have arrived at Shikarpore from Kabul, *via* Ghuzni, the Goomul Pass, Dera Ismael Khan, and Jhung, have—the *Civil and Military Gazette* reports—made rather startling statements regarding the state of things in Kabul. They give it as the general impression at Kabul that the Ameer's power is being rapidly undermined by Ayoub Khan, and that, unless Abdul Rahman shows unwonted energies, his reign may come to an end whithin the next three months. At any rate, it seems clear that the Herat chief is very active, and that the Kabul chief is very indolent. It is also generally thought that Ayoub may very possibly march straight on Kabul, instead of going round by Kandahar. Further, the Kabul people seem to entertain no doubt that Ayoub is working with Russian gold. It is also the impression that Ayoub, if he succeeds, will try to make himself troublesome on the Indian frontier. "The people who have brought the news are about as respectable and trustworthy as persons in their position can well be, and they do not give opinions of their own, but merely describe what the Kabul opinion is, in so far as they have been able to ascertain it."

FAILING the grant of sufficiently liberal terms of concession by the local Government, the promoters of the Dehra Dun Railway sent up their case, in April last, to the Government of India, and inquired what support might be expected from that quarter. A reply has recently been received, which is to the effect that, should certain specified conditions be fulfilled by the promoters, Government will arrange to make the survey and estimates, and that if then the promoters remain of the same mind, Government will consider whether or not to grant them a concession similar to that recently granted to Messrs. Rothschild for the Central Bengal railway. The Lahore paper thinks there need not now be much difficulty about providing railway access to the Dun and to within six miles of Mussoorie.

THE *Hindoo Patriot* remarks that, now that the salaries of the Civilian Judges of the High Court have been reduced, to be consistent the salaries of the Covenanted Civil Service generally ought to be reduced. The Service is now divided into two branches, executive and judicial. Those who may elect the executive branch may rise to the top of the Service; they have in prospect two Memberships of the Board worth Rs. 4,000 a month, two Bengal Secretaryships worth Rs. 3,333 each a month, nine Commissionerships, eight worth Rs. 3,250 a month and one worth Rs. 2,700 a month, the Chairmanship of the Calcutta Corporation worth Rs. 3,500 a month, with the reversion of India Secretaryships, membership of Council, and political employ. But those who elect the judicial branch have to look only to six High Court Judgeships, the salaries of which are now reduced from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 3,600 per month, and the office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs worth Rs. 3,000 a month. If there are to be parallel lines of promotion, the pay ought also to be equal or parallel, otherwise there will be no equal justice. In fact if there should be so much disparity in the pay of the two branches of the Service, good men would not certainly elect the judicial branch, and the interests of justice would consequently suffer.

THE Punjab has long had the reputation of being a great wheat-producing country, but as yet it has not taken any conspicuous place in the matter of exporting beyond sea. There has, however, never been a failure in India which did not cause a sudden activity in the Punjab markets, and it is only necessary to recall the extraordinary state of the railway stations in 1877-78 to show the capabilities of the country in cases where export paid even a little. In 1878 came the Afghan war, and this, combined with two years of natural scarcity, taxed the province to the utmost extent; but though it produced high prices and perfect stagnation of export trade, the Punjab was not reduced to seek charity or assistance of other districts, and we may safely conclude that the strain has been tided over. The harvest this year, though not a bumper one, has been very remunerative, and from the high prices now ruling in the English market, the Lahore paper thinks it is not unlikely that after the rains a large export trade may spring to life.

"GENERAL RICHARD AND SIR JOHN STRACHEY," the *Pioneer* says, "are engaged on a history of Indian Finance during the last ten or twelve years. The work will be of a non-controversial character; and, written by such able hands, should prove an invaluable contribution to the subject."

THERE is no news of consequence, the Allahabad paper says, from the Khyber. Everything is very quiet in that direction just now, as all the tribes have gone up to their hill settlements in Tirah. The roads in the Peshawar direction are always liable at this season to occasional attacks by raiding fanatics—malcontents from the different tribes who may combine "for a few days' sport"—yet their opportunities become fewer each year, as the Border Militia are gradually developed into a more efficient force than they were, on their formation, two or three years ago. The Khyber Pass is fairly safe, and is likely to continue so during the hot months. The tribes being away, the companies of Jezailchis attending the caravans twice a week each way, as before, are a sufficient protection against small parties of raiders. The arrangements will no doubt have to undergo a severe test later on, commencing from next October.

THE Lahore paper offers the following explanation of the mistaken report as to the acquittal of Mahomned Hyat Khan, which, it appears, was sent to Calcutta as well as Bombay :—"The *Indian Daily News* some days ago published a telegram to the effect that Mahommed Hyat Khan had been acquitted and reinstated in his employment. This we at once contradicted, and it now appears that the talented and enterprising correspondent of our contemporary must have read a recent issue of the *Punjab Government Gazette* in which it is written, 'Mahommed Hyat Khan, Popalzai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, resumed charge of his duties at Rawul Pindi * * * on return from the privilege leave of absence * * *' The *Daily News* correspondent evidently saw that a Hyat Khan had returned from leave, and jumped to the conclusion that there could not be more than one Hyat Khan in the world."

THE *Indian Daily News* calls attention to "the dilatory action of the Government in carrying out the announcement of the Budget, that a New Loan would be raised in India during the current financial year. This delay has already been productive of very considerable mischief, if not of actual serious loss to *bond fide* investors. This consideration should have some weight with the Government. Beyond this fact, however, is the far more serious one of the unwarrantable and dangerous speculative transactions, reaching in too many cases to pure gambling, which the delay in publishing the details of the demand for the loan encourages in the native money market. Time-bargains as they are called, aggregating to almost enormous amounts, having been made, at the various ranges of the advanced prices, which the delay in announcing the loan has fostered. A series of equations of advances have progressed, until the forward sellers now are pledged to dangerous limits, on the face of the decline, quite possible on the call for the loan. The operations in such transactions will attract but little sympathy. There are, besides these, however, the many persons who willingly invest their savings in Government Paper, and these are compelled to buy in at prices far above the normal value of the investment. They accept the high current prices of necessity, as a rule, and not as any indication of the improved market credit of the Government. If the delay in calling for the loan had any warrantable grounds, it would be only fair for the Government to state those grounds to the public. If the Financial Department design one of those *coups* of financial policy, for which its traditions have rendered it somewhat notorious, the probabilities of success are very doubtful. The over-stimulation of a market is always sooner or later followed by a sharp re-action. Delay may have led to possible combinations among speculators—to syndicates, for manipulating even a 3½ per cent. loan, if the financial advisers of the Government think they could launch a loan at proclaimed minimum of 97 per cent., or even 96. But syndicates, like other speculators, have an eye to possible returns. To lower the standard of interest of Rupee loans would be doubtless worth the trial, but whether the attempt would pay is quite another matter. The re-action following the announcement would be very sharp in the current prices in this market, notwithstanding the reliance which holders of Four per cents. would place on the higher interest earnings of those holdings. Under any circumstances, whatever design, if any, there may be in the delay favoured by the Government, it is equally unfair and injurious to all parties, whether to the Government, speculators, or investors."

THE idea which has been entertained of making the Australian command that of a Flag-officer instead of a Commodore has not yet borne fruit, but, says the *Army and Navy Magazine*, Captain Erskine will have such a ship in which to fly his pendant as has never before been employed on the station. The Nelson, armour-plated ship, of over 7,000 tons, is more than a relief for the present Commodore's wooden corvette Wolverene of 2,500 tons.

WITHOUT harking back to controversies now out of date, the *Pioneer* remarks, it is of importance clearly to apprehend the present aspect of our relations with Afghanistan. "Some people appear to think that if our settlement with Abdurrahman Khan prove unstable, the recent policy and action of the British Government will be discredited. Nothing could be more erroneous. The immediate object of our second invasion of Afghanistan was, as is well known, the infliction of suitable punishment for the murder of our envoy. About the necessity of that, all loyal and sensible Englishmen were of one mind. To carry it out unfortunately involved considerable difficulties; one being, as the event proved, the creation of a chaos, not only at Kabul and Kandahar, but all over the country. The annexation of Afghanistan, though not unadvocated, never, we believe, really entered into England's programme. The question of retirement turned (1) on our not doing so *re infecta*, and (2) on our repairing, if possible, before retiring, the breaches made by us in the constitution of the country, during the process of punishing it. The first of those conditions was fulfilled, as we all know, by Sir F. Roberts; the second, by the Government of India, through Sir D. Stewart and Mr. (now Sir Lepel) Griffin. But to suppose that—if Afghanistan should now elect to destroy with its own hands the foundations of order which, as became a civilized nation, we thought it our duty to lay before withdrawing—England will be called upon to regard that as a concern of hers, would merely be to display extreme ignorance as to facts. To hear some people talk, one would think that His Excellency the present Viceroy has entered into a regular treaty with Aburrahman Khan. This is exactly what was *not* done. For the sake of healing, if we could, wounds for which we were more or less responsible, we established such order as circumstances admitted of before retiring. But nothing more was attempted; for the excellent reason that, short of permanent military occupation, nothing more was possible. And all we have to do now clearly is, to leave the Afghans to their own courses, provided only they do not again suffer themselves to be converted into cat's-paws by our enemies."

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

As was generally anticipated, Robert the Devil has won the Ascot Gold Cup. His performances have so often appeared in these columns that it will be unnecessary to recapitulate them. Petronel, the second horse, is the property of the Duke of Beaufort, and last year won the Two Thousand Guineas. Exeter won four races out of the six he started for last year, his most creditable victory being when he won the Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot beating Rayon d'Or, who, however, was giving the winner ten pounds. Exeter belongs to Mr. C. Blanton.

STAFF CORPS AND INDIAN ARMY DEFENCE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was refreshing to see in your issue of the 16th inst. that the much-talked-of "Staff Corps and Indian Army Defence Fund" is at last assuming some definite shape. It behoves all officers now to support a measure which can do no harm, and which may very probably be the means of securing to the Indian officer a pension which will enable him to retire from the service before his health becomes utterly broken down by long residence in this country. With such a pension in store as these, it is indeed surprizing if the funds required to set the Committee in London into proper working order are not readily forthcoming.

Rs. 25 is the sum asked for, and it will be strange if there is a single officer in the Bombay Army who cannot afford to pay that amount towards so good a cause. I hear that Bengal and Madras have given this Fund their cordial support, and that it is only Bombay officers who have shown so much apathy in the matter. It is no use for officers to argue and calculate too nicely the chances of the agitation doing good or not doing good; the point is that the grievances of the Indian officers will be properly brought to the notice of the Home Government, and, provided the Committee are reasonable in their demand, there is every reason to anticipate that their endeavours will not be fruitless, but that satisfactory results will be obtained for the Indian Army at large. Officers, of course, have their own individual wishes, but they cannot expect to have rules for pension framed so as to exactly meet their own particular requirements, because, what might be very advantageous for one, might be just the reverse for another. All that we can reasonably hope for is that the requirements of the Army in the main will be met, as far as practicable, and that the revised pensions will compare favourably with other branches of the Service, such as the Medical, for instance. How did they get what they wanted? Why, by representing their grievances. If officers of the Bombay Army are so indifferent to their own interests, and so contented with matters as they now stand, then, of course, Rs. 25 would be thrown in the dirt; but if, on the other hand, they think the present scheme for retirement requires alteration, that the pensions are most inadequate, more especially when the depreciation in the value of silver is taken into account, that by the existing rules a regular block in the army has been created, and that efficiency has not been promoted by reason of officers failing in health being obliged to stay on in the Service because a bare subsistence is not even offered to them in the earlier years of their service, then I say the best chance of having this remedied is by ventilating the universal dissatisfaction existing, without which the Home Government will very rightly and very wisely conjecture that the grievances of the Indian Army are a myth.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	9 22	7 12	6 18	6 88
16 Thursday	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
17 Friday	0 0	0 20	0 7	0 19
Total	9 22	7 32	6 25	7 7

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th June 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·708
Temperature of the Air	85·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	76·8
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·8
General Direction of Wind	W, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	422
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	8·82
,, ,, ,, year	9·22
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th June	0·15

From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(17th June 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Thermometer in Shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·572	88·0	S W	17	0·00
Surat	·722	91·5	W	18	0·00
Bombay	·736	83·4	W S W	16	0·15
Ratnagiri	·842	86·5	(S S W (modt.	..	0·00
Karwar	·812	83·6	(W (modt.	..	0·00
Mangalore	·903	77·9	W	2	0·00
Calicut	·926	78·6	S W	2	0·07
Cochin	·938	78·0	W S W	1	0·70
Masulipatam	·753	93·0	W	..	0·00
Madras	·802	93·5	W	8	0·00
Negapatam	·816	92·5	S W	10	0·00

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway :—

DIVISION No. I.

Date.	Panju.	Vaitarna	Palghur.	Ghoiwad	Bulsar.	Surat.
	Ins Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins Cts.	Ins Cts.
Previous.	3 75	3 36	1 85	1 50	0 58	0 12
June 10	2 99	1 10	1 77	1 7	0 0	0 0
11	1 76	1 80	2 20	0 3	0 0	0 28
12	0 0	0 10	0 12	0 0	0 0	0 0
13	0 45	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total	8 95	6 40	5 91	2 60	0 58	0 4

THE MONSOON.—The monsoon has apparently set in at Allahabad. A heavy storm of rain, lasting some three or four hours, burst over this station on Tuesday afternoon, and there were frequent showers all through the night. Similar reports reach us from Lucknow and many other stations in these Provinces.—*Pioneer*, June 18.

THE REVISED VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

(Concluded from last Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE expression, wrongly translated, as we have seen, in the Acts, "(them) that should be saved," occurs early in the First Epistle to the Corinthians, where the old rendering is "(us) which are saved." The Revisers give "(us) which are being saved." Immediately below this passage the addition of the definite article has repaired an injury done to the writer in our old version. "The foolishness of preaching" is not an expression which the Apostle Paul would ever have used. There was nothing particularly foolish about his own method of preaching; and he would have been the first to resent the inanities for which the phrase, wrongly ascribed to him, is so complacently cited as a sufficient apology. He "spoke to wise men;" and had no need to hesitate in asking them to "judge" what he said. Paul wrote "the foolishness of *the* preaching" (that is, as the Revisers have it in the margin, "the thing preached"); and the reference is to the phrase in the immediate context "we preach Christ crucified—unto Jews a stumbling-block, and unto Greeks foolishness."

By a converse change "know ye not that ye are *the* temple of God" becomes "know ye not that ye are *a* temple of God." In the fourth chapter, the change of a preposition has restored meaning to the passage :—

Old Version.	*New Version.*
With me it is very small thing that I should be judged [as concerning the "stewardship" of the preceding verse] of man's judgment; yea I judge not mine own self. *For I know nothing by myself*: yet am I not hereby justified: but he that judgeth me is the Lord.	*For I know nothing against myself.*

In the passage at the end of the seventh chapter (v. 36) the Revisers substitute "virgin daughter" for "virgin"; a rendering which is necessitated by the context (v. 38). The old version, however, is retained in the margin. In the same context, "Have we not power to lead about a sister, a wife," has become "Have we no right to lead about a wife that is a believer."

The difficult verse in the eleventh chapter must remain something of an enigma. For the old rendering "the woman ought to have power on her head," the Revisers give in their text "the woman ought to have a sign of authority on her head," and suggest in the margin "the woman ought to have authority over her head." In the memorable passage in the same chapter, in which Paul gives his account of the institution of the Lord's supper, we are concerned to see that the Revisers have made changes—on an average—in every line. We shall speak afterwards of the unnecessary fidelity to the order of the words in the Greek, and to the principle (admirable as a principle) of rendering identical Greek words by identical English ones, which is responsible for many of these formal changes, as we may call them, in a passage which in its present English form is consecrated by a thousand memories. The material alterations are as follows:—"This is my body which is broken for you" has been altered into "This is my body which is for you." In the clause "This cup is the new testament in my blood" the word "covenant" has been substituted for "testament." And "ye do show the Lord's death till he come" has been altered into "ye proclaim the Lord's death till he come." The change of the word "damnation" into "judgment" in a following verse will not be generally objected to.

The substitution in the thirteenth chapter, and throughout the epistle, of the word "love" for "charity" is a change, the propriety of which we see it useless to debate. We are bound to say that much as we regret the change, we consider that it was absolutely necessary. It is true that a large class of readers were not exposed to the misleading effect of the new and poorer meaning which the word "charity" has definitely taken on since the date of the authorized version. But the interests of the "common people" would appear in a matter of this kind to be paramount; and there can, we conceive, be no doubt that the old version is apt entirely to obscure the fact that the Christian virtue, whose contemplation raised the Apostle of the Gentiles to the height of the great argument of this chapter, is the same "love" which is the favourite theme of the Evangelist John. The change is one which will win its way sooner, we venture to say, than any other of equal importance. We quote the words "Love suffereth long and is kind; love envieth not; love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not its own, is not provoked, . . beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Love never faileth," will be as precious to those who are to come after us, as the old words are now to us.

One change in the passage we must notice separately as perhaps more open to question. "Thinketh no evil" has been altered to "taketh no account of evil." We pass to the fifteenth chapter of this epistle. Here again there is a temptation to anticipate what we have to say with regard to changes which appear to be quite uncalled for. The effect of coming on the very threshold of this passage—on an alteration like "the first fruits of them that are asleep" for "the first fruits of them that slept" is distressing in the extreme. We admit that it was impossible to repeat the mistake in the tense. But why did the Revisers not preserve the cadence of the verse by the simple substitution of "sleep" for "slept." There is unfortunately too much reason to suppose that the explanation is to be found in the fact that the Revisers were insensible to the cadence. It is at least noteworthy that both here, and in the verse in Luke "there were shepherds, abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flocks by night," the Revisers have made changes—uncalled for by anything in the original that we can see—which deliberately ignore the fact that the old text of both passages has been indissolubly wedded to immortal strains by the greatest of sacred musicians. Few who are familiar with the Messiah—and who is not familiar with it—can think of the former of these passages without recalling the solemn close of the great air "I know that my redeemer liveth." And the passage in the recitative in which the words "keeping watch over their flocks by night" occur, is as familiar. To people with "music in their souls" it will be almost incredible that Englishmen have been found to change "keeping watch over their flocks by night" into "keeping watch by night over their flocks;" and "the first fruits of them that slept" into the "first fruits of them that are asleep."

It is well-known that it is a peculiarity of Paul's style that he seeks to gain emphasis by the persistent repetition of a significant word which is the key-note of the particular theme. For example, in the old version we have the verse "The God of all comfort, who comforteth us in all our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble, by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God." This explains, in great part, an alteration in the chapter we are now considering, which will be much regretted, but which was perhaps unavoidable. The reader will see that the old translators varied their rendering of one and the same word no less than three times in a couple of verses.

Old Version.	*New Version.*
For He hath put all things under his feet. But when He saith: All things are put under Him, it is manifest that he is excepted which did put all things under Him. And when all things shall be subdued unto Him, then shall the Son also himself be subject unto Him that put all things under Him, that God may be all in all.	For He put all things in subjection under his feet. But when He saith all things are put in subjection, it is evident that He is excepted who did subject all things unto Him. And when all things have been subjected unto Him, then shall the Son also himself be subjected to Him that did subject all things unto Him, that God may be all in all.

We have now said enough, we hope, to illustrate the great service rendered to ordinary readers of the Bible by this version. We turn to the less grateful task of pointing out what appear to us to be blemishes which seriously mar the work. We begin with that which is by far the most serious single instance. The Lord's Prayer, as it is now proposed to be read in Matthew and Luke, is as follows :—

Matthew.	*Luke.*
Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. thy will be done, as in heaven, so on earth. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts as we also have forgiven our debtors. And bring us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil *one*.	Father, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Give us day by day our daily bread. And forgive us our sins: for we ourselves also forgive every one that is indebted to us. And bring us not into temptation.

In the margin it is noted, with regard to the version in Matthew, that "our daily bread" is literally "our bread for the coming day"—an interpretation which is not, we fancy, certain, but which it is interesting to compare with the exhortation in the same context against being anxious for "the morrow," seeing that "your Heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things." "Evil," of course, is also given as an alternative rendering with "the evil *one*." And it is stated that "many authorities, some ancient, but with variations," add the doxology "For thine is the kingdom, &c.," which the Revisers have rejected. The omission of the doxology was, of course, inevitable. Nor can we acquiesce in the opinion that the Revisers ought to have left the words "in earth as it is in heaven" unchanged. We presume that they are persuaded that the addition of the words "it is," which do not occur in the Greek, is unjustifiable, and that the petition—hitherto misunderstood—is really one for the doing of God's will *both in heaven and in earth*. But if this is so, we cannot too strongly deprecate the actual change which has been made. It foists into the Lord's Prayer an idiom which is not an English idiom. If there is no doubt as to the meaning of the Greek, the Revisers should have boldly rendered "in heaven and in earth," or "in earth and heaven." If there is a doubt—and our own opinion is that the meaning is doubtful—the Revisers should have retained the old rendering, and given the alternative one in the margin. The course they have adopted, of reproducing the ambiguity in English, by means of a phrase which suggests a doubt—as we may be certain the Greek phrase did not—and which is, as we say, in itself not very good English, appears to us to be most unfortunate. "As we have forgiven our debtors" is a change which we think ought to be welcomed. It was necessitated by the Greek, and it adds a fresh meaning to the clause. It is no general spirit of forgiveness; but a definite passing over of injuries actually done which is referred to. But of the alterations in the next verse it is difficult to speak with patience. What is gained by changing "lead us not into temptation" into "bring us not into temptation?" We suppose the explanation lies in the rule to which reference has already been made, in accordance with which the Revisers have sought in all cases to render a Greek word by the same word in English. If so, we can only say that they might have broken the rule in favour of a word in the Lord's Prayer, as they have broken it in favour of a theological dogma. We refer to the fact that they have not hesitated in one connection to translate the word everywhere else rendered "spirit" by "Ghost," the consequence of which is that a doctrine—that of the third person in the Trinity—which many people are unable to see anywhere in the New Testament (except in the verse in the epistle of John, which the Revisers have very properly rejected), is brought into special prominence throughout the book, by the use of an expression—"Holy Ghost"—which carries in it the whole doctrine of the Church on that subject. The Revisers should most certainly have used no word but "spirit" for the Greek *pneuma*; but, if they felt at liberty to vary their translation of that word, they might have left "lead us not into temptation" undisturbed.

Passing to the other change in this verse—which overtops by head and shoulder everything else that is objectionable in the book—we should be sorry to charge the Revisers with having acted from any deliberate wish to rehabilitate 'the Evil One' by finding a place for him in the Lord's Prayer. That, however, if not the intention, would of course be the effect of what they have done, if we could suppose for a moment that the alteration would be tolerated. We cannot enter here into a discussion as to whether there is anything in the Greek to shut us up to the assumption that the word in the original is masculine and not neuter. It has been stated that the argument relied upon is that the proposition used is not "out of" (ek) the evil lying all round us, but (apo) from—is presumed—a personal foe. "Out of the evil" would, of course, have been an intelligible figure; but we see no difficulty in thinking of the "evil" as confronting the pilgrim, who prays to be turned away "from" it. This is the meaning indicated by the context. But in any case it will always remain inexplicable why, in a case of admitted doubt, the Reviser should have chosen to make this alteration in their text. The alteration is repeated—to the utter destruction, as it seems to us, of the sense of the passage—in the solemn prayer of our Lord given in St. John, where the reader will find, as here, "I pray not that thou shouldst take them from the world, but that thou shouldst keep them from the evil one."

Passing to the other cases we have noted, it is satisfactory to think that if there are "sins of omission and of commission" in sufficient number, they are not of an infinite variety, but spring in each class of cases from principles which the discussion that is now going on may lead the present Revisers, or a future similar body, to abandon or modify. There are not, indeed, many instances of changes which ought to have been made and have not. We have objected to the retention of the term "the Holy Ghost," but mainly on the ground that it is a violation of the (bad) rule everywhere else followed, of adhering to one English equivalent of one and the same Greek word. The retention of the word "hell" in the text "it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish and not thy whole body be cast into hell" is a much more serious blemish. The meaning of the English word "hell" is unfortunately not open to doubt. It signifies a place where all Christians of reprobate life, or unsound views as to the date when the Pentateuch was composed, all heathen whatsoever, and, according to some, all unbaptized infants, are everlastingly tormented. There may be a little doubt as to what is meant by the word in the original here—Geheuna—but whatever it means, it certainly does not mean this. Why have the Revisers shown this fidelity to a wrong translation? Fortunately it is not necessary to believe that *a majority* of the Revisers were in favour of allowing this word to continue to disfigure our English Bible. If the reader will turn to the Reviser's preface he will find that one of the rules to which they submitted themselves throughout their task was that no change should be made in the Authorized Version which did not commend itself to *two-thirds* of their number. The rule was, in our humble opinion, a very bad one. An artificial vote, we are persuaded, generally does more harm than good. In the present case there is unfortunately no reason to suppose that a rule whose obvious intention was to prevent sweeping changes has achieved its purpose while it is, we have no doubt, responsible for the particular blemish on which we are commenting. "Gehenna" ought to have been left untranslated as "Hades" has been, and then the curious reader would have had some chance of learning that it possibly means no more than the "burning place" into which a body that does not throw off a diseased hand or foot may have eventually to be cast. If the "sins of omission"—of which this is, we think, the chief—are due entirely to the two-third votes, the "sins of commission" may be traced as exclusively to a nervous fidelity to the original which, perhaps, grew upon the Revisers as their work progressed. They started with the excellent rule "to introduce as few alterations as possible into the text of the Authorized Version consistently with faithfulness." In the result they have given us a version, in which, as we have seen it stated, there is a change of one kind or another in every second verse. Many of these changes are unimportant, and do not offend the eye or ear. But we need not go beyond our own citations to show that the principle of "faithful ness" to the Greek has been maintained at the expense of the English. For example, the Revisers' use of the definite article is not idiomatic. We have shown that in two of the passages cited from Corinthians the words "many" and "foolishness of preaching" are apt to convey a wrong meaning. But "the many" and "foolishness of the preaching," which have taken their place, are corruptions of the well of English undef

(service); Tanna Gaol, cotton carpets, (service); Bareilly Gaol, cotton carpets, (service); Alugerh Gaol, Madras, cotton carpets, service; Bengal, Government, Bengal, mats and matting (service); Bombay Committee, Bombay, show-case, (service.)

II.—Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Bombay, four Persian carpets; Lala Beni Persad, Mirzapur, rugs; Jaffer Sulliman, Bombay, chairs, couches, tables, &c.

III.—Henry Row, floor mats and matting; Dave Sahai, Punjab, Auritzur, pair of carpets; Din Mohamed, Punjab, four carpets.

IV.—Janst Gaol, carpets; Slig Ram, Punjab, carpet; Watson and Co., Bombay, carved blackwood furniture.

V.—Goslett and Co., Meerut, 12 Bareilly chairs Madras Government, Madras, floor mats and matting, Hyderabad Gaol, floor mats and matting.

JURY 10.—POTTERY.

Hon. Mention.—Bengal Sub-Committee, Bengal pottery.

JURY 11.—GOLDSMITHS' WORK.

I.—Nanda Jethi Sonar, Bengal, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work, (silver); J. Saunders and Co., Benares, goldsmiths and silversmith's work (silver); Nina Ahmed Apkar, Benares, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work, (silver); Jaffer Sulliman, and Co., Bombay, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work, (silver); the Sultan of Selangor, Selangor, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work (silver); Vasna Mal, Punjab, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work; Watson and Co., Bombay, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work; Giridar Lall, Calcutta, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work; the sub-committee, Bengal, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work (service).

II.—Brindaban Sonar, Bengal, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work; Kapil Sonar, Bengal, goldsmiths' and silvermiths' work; Lulia Soohpay Chand, Punjab, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work; Kalka Das, Lucknow, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work; Sanwal Das, Lucknow, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work.

JURY 12.—BUILDING STONES.

Hon. Mention.—The Greaves Cotton Company, Broach, Bombay, building stones.

JURY 13-22.—CHEMICALS.

I.—Botanic-gardens, Calcutta, collection of cinchona barks (service); Government of Madras, Madras, cinchona bark, jalap, &c., (service); H. H. Locke, Bengal, indigo, &c., (bronze); P. Shellermohun Bysack, and Sons, Bengal, castor oil (bronze.)

II.—Ras Maymuge Lall Dey Bahadoor, Bengal, collection of Indian drugs, medicinal oils (two awards); Croysdale and Co., Madras, indigo.

Hon. Mention.—Bombay Ex. Committee, Bombay, myrabolans; N. W. P. Government of Madras, Madras, dyeing substances; N. W. P. Government, N. W. P. India, myrabolans; Department of Agriculture, N. W. P. India, dyeing and other vegetable substances.

JURY 14.—FANCY GOODS.

I.—Bengal Sub-committee, Moorshedabad, ivory carvings, (service; James Saunders and Co., Benares brassware, (bronze); Kuhub Din, Lahore, metalware, (bronze); Pestonjee Merwanjee, Bombay, woodwork, carved and inlaid, (bronze), G. Chinna Veerama, Vizagapatam, woodwork, carved and inlaid, (bronze); Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore, camp furniture, (silver); Muir Mills Company, Cawnpore, camp furniture, (silver.)

II.—Sharaf Dim, Sailhote, metalware; Bengal Sub-committee, metalware; Mir Imdad Ali, C.S.I., Moradabad, metalware; Lala Natu Rano, Agra, stonework, inlaid, &c.; Government N. W. Provinces, Mainpuri, woodwork, carved and inlaid; Jamsetjee Shapoorjee, Bombay, woodwork, carved and inlaid; Ata Ghulam Hussam, Hushzapur, woodwork, carved and inlaid; Punjaub Government, Cashmere, papier-mache work; Government of Madras, fancy straw-work; Friend-in-Need Society, Madras, fancy straw-work; Jadunath Pal, Bengal, figure modelling; Davi, Sahai, and Chambra, Inal, Amritsur, ivory carvings.

III.—Kedarnath Khettri, Calcutta, metalware; Government of N. W. Provinces, Lucknow, metalwre; Government of N. W. Provinces, Magind, woodwork, carved and inlaid; Jaffer, Sulliman, and Co., Bombay, woodwork, carved and inlaid; Kanhaya Lal, Hushyarpur, woodwork, carved and inlaid; Lala Seva Ram, Agra, stonework, inlaid; Bombay Government, fancy straw work; Gopal Chandra Pal, Calcutta, figure modelling; Government of N. W. Provinces, Lucknow, figure modelling.

IV.—A. M. Leushner, Agra, inlaid stonework; Government of N. W. Provinces, Banda, inlaid stonework; Government of N. W. Provinces, Nagpore, inlaid stonework; Punjaub Government, Lahore, lacquered ware; Bengal Government, Minghay, fancy straw work; Bombay Exhibition Commissioners, Poona, figure modelling; Matilal Pal, Bengal, figure modelling; Government of N. W. Provinces, Lucknow, models of fruit and vegetables; Bombay Government, Bombay, toys.

JURY 15.—CLOTHING.

I.—Government of Madras, Madras, native costumes, (service.)

II.—Government of Central Province, Calcutta, native costumes.

III.—New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Bombay, cotton yarns.

IV.—Morarjee Goculdass, Bombay, unbleached calico; New Great Eastern Co., Bombay, unbleached calico; Empress Mills, Central Province, unbleached calico; Government of India, Berar, unbleached calico; New Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Bombay, cotton yarns; Midnapore Gaol, Midnapore, cotton curtains.

V.—Elgin Mills, N.W. Province, unbleached calico.

JURY 16.—WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS.

II.—Badri Dass, Calcutta, worsted and woollen fabrics.

III.—Hasari, Mull, and Ramchund, Calcutta, worsted and woollen fabrics; Salig, Ram, Amritlar, Punjaub, worsted and woollen fabrics.

JURY 17.—LACES, EMBROIDERY, &c.

I.—(All Bronze) Bahar Sha and Tadarudin Sha, Bengal, lace, net, and embroidery; Gohi Nath, Lucknow, lace, net, and embroidery; Gopal Chandra Pal, Bengal, lace, net, and embroidery Government of the Punjaub, Delhi, lace, net, and embroidery; Hazari Mal and Ram Chand, Bengal, embroidery on dressing-gowns, shawls, &c.; Manick Chand, Delhi, gold embroidery; Mooti Ram, Delhi, gold embroidery.

II.—Baddree Dass, Calcutta, shawls and embroidery; Kumad Chandra Dass, Bengal, shawls and embroidery; Madras Government for [illegible] manufactures, Madras, lace and embroidery; Bengal Sub-committee, Bengal, Chikan embroidery.

III.—Gopal Chundra Pal [illegible]dery.

embroidery; Kishon [illegible], Calcutta, lace, net, and embroidery; Wilson [illegible]al, Lucknow, lace, net, and embroidery; [illegible]am Patton, Hyderabad, lace, net, and embroidery; Sheik Golab, Calcutta, embroidery on dress[illegible]; Sheik Golab, Calcutta, embroidery Lahore [illegible]g-gowns, shawls, &c.; Walli Mahomed, [illegible], gold embroidery.

IV.—Bavu Sahai Chamba Mal, Amritsur, shawls.

V.—Government of the Punjub, silk embroidery.

JURY 19.—TIMBERS.

I.—Government of India, Calcutta, collection of Indian woods (service.)

II.—B. H. Baden-Powell, Punjaub, specimens of Punjaub woods.

IV.—Greaves, Cotton, and Co., Broach, Bombay, samples of woods.

JURY 20.—FIBRES, TOBACCOES, CIGARS.

I.—Madras Government, Madras, flax, hemp, &c., (service); Bazram, Calcutta, oils, (silver); Government North-west Provinces, Lucknow, oils, (service); Madras Government, Madras, oils, (service); Breul and Co., Bengal, cotton, (silver.)

II.—Madras Government, Madras, leaf tobaccoes; Begg, Dunlop, and Co., Assam, leaf tobaccoes; Central Committee of India, cigars; Madras Government, Madras, cigars; C. H. Barter, Madras, cigars; Wilson Mackenzie, Calcutta, cigars; Ashmuthy and Co., Calcutta, flax, hemp, &c.; C. Browning, Nagpur, flax, hemp, &c.; Bengal Sub-committee, Bengal, flax, hemp, &c.; Hazari Gaol, Bengal, flax, hemp, &c.; Chittagong Gaol, Bengal, flax, hemp, &c.

III.—Roberts and Co., Coranada, leaf tobaccoes; Begg, Sutherland, and Co., Calcutta, leaf tobaccoes; Begg, Sutherland, and Co., Pootah, cigars; Roberts and Co., Madras, cigars; Neelamagum, Pillay, and Co., Madras, cigars; C. W. Eaton and Co., Madras, cigars.

IV.—Bombay Exhibition Committee, Bombay, cotton.

V.—Greaves Cotton Company, Broach, cotton.

JURY 28.—MINERALS.

III.—Colin Browning, M.A., curator Nagpur Museum, collection of minerals.

JURY 30.—NAVIGATION, ROPES, SACKS, &c.

III.—Ahmuts and Co., Bengal, coir rope; Clive Jute Mills, Bengal, gunny bags, sacks, and woolpacks; Barnajore Jute Company, Bengal, gunny bags, sacks, and woolpacks; Alipore Gaol, Bengal, gunny bags, sacks, and woolpacks.

IV.—Kourah Mills Company, Bengal, gunny bags, sacks, and woolpacks; Kamarhatts Company, Bengal, gunny bags, sacks, and woolpacks; Ganges Manufacturing Company, Bengal, gunny bags, sacks, and woolpacks.

JURY 31.—ALIMENTARY PRODUCTS, PRESERVES.

I.—Wilson, M'Kenzie, and Co., Calcutta, jams and jellies, (silver); Vencatachellum, Madras, jams and jellies (silver); Nujeeb Ikhan, Calcutta, chutnies, bronze); Great Eastern Condiment Co., chutnies, (bronze); Khursetjee and Sons, Ahmednugger, chutnies, (bronze); Wilson and M'Kenzie, Calcutta, chutnies, (bronze); P. Vencatachellum, Madras, currie powders, pickles, (bronze); two awards; Wilson, M'Kenzie and Co., Calcutta, pickles, (bronze); Great Eastern Condiment Co., pickles, (bronze); P. Vencatachellum, Madras sauces, (bronze); Nujeeb Ikhan, Calcutta, sauces, (bronze); Great Eastern Condiment Co., currie paste, (bronze); Ellembellary Estate, Madras, coffee, (silver); Hilgrove Estate, Madras, coffee, (silver); Neddimbaley Estate, Madras, coffee, (silver); Glenvanis Estate, Madras, coffee, (silver); Stanes and Company, Madras coffee, (silver); Cootamundra Estate, Madras, coffee, (silver); Tilly Estate, Madras, coffee, (silver); Seaforth Estate, Madras, coffee, (silver); Inglewood Estate, Madras, coffee, (silver); Pealmadies Estate, Madras, coffee, (silver) Central Province Committee, Nagpur, Patna rice, (service), Commissioners, rice (paddy), (service.)

II.—W. Newson and Co., Calcutta, jams and jellies, chutnies (two awards); Framjee Nowrojee, curry powders; Nujeeb Ikhan, Calcutta, pickles; W. Newson and Co., Calcutta, pickles, Great Eastern Condiment Company, Calcutta, sauces; W. Newson and Co., Calcutta, sauces; P. Vencatachellum, Madras, curry paste; Rosa Factory, Madras, refined sugars (finest white coarse crystals) (finest whites,) two awards; Department of Agriculture and Commerce, N. W. Provinces, Patna rice; Waverley Estate, Madras, coffee; Chowdikadu, Madras, coffee; Hallacary estate, Madras, coffee; Eliza Estate, Madras coffee.

III.—Sussex Estate, Madras, coffee; Goatfel Estate, Madras, coffee; Rosa Factory, Madras, refined sugars (loaf); Great Eastern Condiment Company, Calcutta curry powders; W. Newson and Co., Calcutta, currie powders; Framjee Nowrojee, Bombay, chutnies; P. Vencatachellum, Madras, chutnies.

HON. MENTION.—R. Hurry Rose, Tanjore, Madras, paddy rice; H. Digne, S. Arcot, paddy rice; Department of Agriculture, N. W. Provinces, paddy rice; Bengal, sub-committee, paddy rice; Central Provinces Committee, Central Provinces, paddy rice.

SUB-DIVISION JURY 31.—TEAS.

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Madeira .. .. „	27	..
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Hochheimer ..... „	26 12	..
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